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R — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 7-18 Air. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 13-16 air. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, (61-82). FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy. NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 10-18

NAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S	Israel	I.S. 7.50	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	36 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	0.3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	36 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Flor	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D

...illed, 24 Injured ...abbath Bombing ...Paris Synagogue

...ional Herald Tribune

...A powerful bomb ...persons and wounded ...eriously, when it ex...de a Paris synagogue ...day sabbath services

...to initial police re...omb was planted in a ...ear the entrance to the ...at 24 rue Copernic in ...able 16th arrondisse...

...ility for the blast was ...a telephone call to ...ace-Presse, the French ...y, purporting to be ...-Nazi "Faisceaux Na...uropeens," or Europe...st Groups.

...ested two persons not ...synagogue immediate... explosion at about 7 ...leased them later say...e not suspects.

...ms of the bombing ...ssers-by, according to ...here were about 400 ...n the synagogue at the

...as an incredible explo... man who was attend...ces. "The rabbi imme...d us not to be afraid. ...n outside it looked like ...street had been torn

...dings Damaged

...osion shot flames 30 ...air, overturned several ..., and damaged the fa...east four buildings and ...of the synagogue. The ... was littered with a ...t of shattered glass.

...f policemen tried to ...smoldering, twisted wrecks of cars out of the way to allow ambulances to reach the wounded. The corpses of the victims lay covered with blankets.

"This is a shame for all of France!" shouted Rabbi Michael Williams, an Englishman who had been presiding over the sabbath services. He then rushed out to survey the street and shouted, "I am a Francophile, but this is a disgrace. Frenchmen, Frenchwomen, do something about these murderers!"

Jean-Pierre Bloch, president of the International League Against Anti-Semitism and Racism, asserted that the bombing was timed to coincide with the end of holiday services in the synagogue when the congregation would be leaving the building: "If the bomb had gone off as the killers had planned it, there would have been 100 dead," he said.

'Trap of Violence'

Friday was the Jewish feast of Simchat Torah, the Rejoicing of the Law, which marks the completion of the annual cycle of readings from the Torah, the first five books of the Bible. The feast follows by a day the end of Sukkot, the eight-day Feast of Tabernacles, which celebrates the fall harvest and commemorates the desert wandering of the Jews during the Exodus.

The bombing came just a week after unknown gunmen raked four Jewish buildings in Paris with machine-gun fire. There were no victims in that early morning attack on a synagogue, a memorial to Jewish martyrs of World War II, a Jewish school and a Jewish nursery school. More than 8,000 members

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Strauss, Schmidt: Sturm und Drang

The campaign between incumbent Helmut Schmidt, above, and Franz Josef Strauss for West German chancellor has been stormy and emotional; the issues have remained in the shadows. Sunday's voting will end the mudslinging. The candidates got in some parting shots, however, during a televised debate that was seen as a lost chance for Mr. Strauss to cut into Mr. Schmidt's lead in recent polls. Details, Page 5.

Associated Press

Fight for Khorramshahr

Protracted War Seen as Iraq Meets Stiffening Resistance

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

SHALAMSHEH, Iraqi-Occupied Iran — Iraq is running into *increasingly tough opposition from* Iran's armed forces with the result that the 12-day-old conflict may turn into a protracted and costly war of attrition for both countries.

Iraqi troops were still fighting for control of the major oil port of Khorramshahr Friday and met with stiff resistance in many parts *of the city a week after Iraqi au*thorities said that the Iranian port had been taken.

Iraqi army commanders in this military-controlled center just inside the Iranian border, about seven miles from Khorramshahr, said Friday that their forces occupied the port area Thursday but that *Iran was pouring reinforcements* into pockets of resistance it areas that it held in the city.

[At the United Nations in New York, United Press International reported that Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddoun Hammadi promised the General Assembly Friday that Iraq would try to "prevent Iran" *from obstructing the flow of West*ern oil from the Gulf.

[Mr. Hammadi said, "Iraq realizes fully the importance of preserving international peace and security and world economic interests, particularly those relating to the flow of oil," adding, "we shall do all we can to prevent the ruling authorities in Iran from adversely affecting those interests."

[The UN representative of the Gulf state of Bahrain endorsed Iraq's offer of a cease-fire and urged peace negotiations.

[In Tehran, Reuters quoted a prayer leader as telling a crowd of 100,000 Friday that collaboration by other Gulf states with Iraq would not be tolerated by Iran.]

Abadan Not Cut Off

Iraqi officers also claimed that their artillery and air force had destroyed several Iranian Navy boats in Khorramshahr Thursday and *Friday. They acknowledged that* the access road to Khorramshahr was still open to Iran and that the nearby oil refining city of Abadan was not yet encircled or isolated.

"It is not easy. They have revolutionary guards and special commando troops in there. The most difficult fighting is fighting in the *cities*," a colonel *in a senior* command position said in an interview here Friday afternoon of the fighting in Khorramshahr.

Iraqi officers and soldiers interviewed here suggested that the zealous revolutionary guards of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, young men recruited by religious leaders and put on an equal station with the Iranian Army, were keeping up a tenacious fight for Khorramshahr.

A senior officer also said that Iran had dispatched Iranian Army

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

United Press International

VICTIMS OF WAR — Worried Iraqi refugees board a pickup truck to flee from the oil export center at Al Faw, which was under bombardment by Iranian artillery. They were the last civilians to leave. Once a city of 75,000, Al Faw now has only about a dozen inhabitants. It formerly handled about 800,000 of the 3.5 million barrels of oil exported daily by Iraq.

...rkers in Poland Stage 'Warning Strike'

John Darnton
...York Times Service

...— Defying the gov... Poland's independent ...s mounted an impres... of strength Friday by ...dreds of thousands of ...t on a one-hour nation... strike.

...on was without a pre... Eastern Europe since ...parties came to power ...math of World War II. ...that the new unions, ...ree from control by the ...the government, are a ...reckoned with.

...e Friday was termed a ...protest what the unions ...government's failure to ...he agreed timetable for ...ases and other aspects ...31 agreement that end... on the Baltic coast. It ...lowed at some later date ...out general strike, the ...e warned.

...cted, the token strike ...gest in Gdansk and ...g coastal towns. When ...ed in the port at noon, ...of workers walked off ..., buses and streetcars came to a halt, and restaurants and shops closed their doors. Virtually the entire city shut down.

Elsewhere, only selected factories had been asked to participate, and most of them did. Smaller factories continued work, but numerous workers donned armbands and hoisted Polish flags over the gates to signal solidarity.

Buses Empty

In Warsaw, almost all buses pulled to the curb and sat empty. Streetcars keep moving, as the new unions had urged them to, but many put their lights on. Flags were flying thoughout the city and banners reading *solidarnosc* hung from factory windows.

At the giant Ursus tractor factory, which has 16,000 employees, two production units stopped for the hour as scheduled. Several hundred workers stood around in the central assembly line hall, reciting a list of grievances to foreign journalists — that higher wages had been promised but not delivered, that they had been threatened with the loss of social benefits if they joined the new unions, and that the new unions were denied access to television and the national press.

Despite all this, they said, the new union has recruited almost 10,000 workers at the Ursus plant, just outside Warsaw. "We have now the beginning of real, authentic workers' government," said an assembly foreman, leaning against a bin of camshafts.

At the Huta Warszawa steelmill, where the new union ordered its members to stick to their jobs so that the smelters would stay running, the noon siren brought a demonstration of 40 persons in front of the administration building. *They chanted slogans such as* "no more lies" and held up placards reading "solidarity today, bread tomorrow" and "no decisions about us without us." Inside, union members went from department to department, chanting and raising a clenched fist salute to workers who saluted back.

Aim of Unions

In Poznan, about 60 plants had stoppages, and taxis and trams sounded their horns. In Bielsko-Biala, 25 factories went out, including the huge Fiat small-car works. In Krakow, about 200 enterprises observed the strike and buses and trams stopped for 15 minutes.

Jacek Kuron, spokesman for the dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR), said that similar job actions took place in other cities, from Katowice and Walbrzych in the south to Gorzow in the west and Lublin in the east. The intention of the unions, which came into being as a result of the Gdansk agreement, was to stage a highly visible protest that would give the authorities pause but one that would not be economically disruptive and so leave them open *to charges of sabotaging produc*tion.

In recent days the government has mounted a growing campaign against the stoppage, warning that it could lead to a dangerous confrontation. In talks that failed to head it off on Wednesday, the first deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, warned that such actions could endanger the Gdansk accords, a union spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, Leach Badkowski, also reported that Mr. Jag-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gulf Conflict Seen as Prototype Of Future Wars in Third World

By Richard Burt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the fighting between Iran and Iraq continues, indications are accumulating that the conflict could be the forerunner of a new type of war in the Third World in which ever more destructive military power is applied in an erratic and unrestrained manner.

Several aspects of the conflict in the Gulf have surprised U.S. government and academic military specialists. In particular, the character of the fighting, which has included spectacular air strikes against civilian targets in each country's interior, is described as far different than in traditional border wars between less developed nations.

When the conflict got under way, Defense Department analysts predicted that the Iranian military, demoralized by political turmoil at home, would be quickly overwhelmed by Iraqi forces. The Iraqis have made gains on the ground, but the Iranian Air Force has performed far beyond the expectations of Western observers in using advanced aircraft and munitions supplied earlier by the United States.

'Irrational' Attacks

But a much more unexpected and, in the view of most officials, ominous development has been the willingness and ability of both Iran and Iraq to escalate the fighting by attacking vital strategic targets, particularly oil and nuclear power facilities. Noting the importance of oil to both countries' economic health, a high-ranking White House national security aide called the air attacks "completely irrational."

A State Department specialist suggested that if either or both of the nations had possessed nuclear weapons when the conflict began, they would probably have been used.

Military experts listed several factors to explain the unpredicta*ble actions of Iran and Iraq, in*cluding the relative inexperience of the two nation's armed forces, their access to unusually sophisticated military hardware, and internal political turbulence, particularly in Tehran.

"There was a tendency to believe that Israel's 1973 war with Egypt and Syria was the model for future wars in the Third World," said Geoffrey Kemp, a specialist on Middle East military matters at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University near Boston.

"But we are learning that Iran and Iraq are not Israel or Egypt and that this war as well as ones between similar states in the future are likely to be much more chaotic and dangerous than we earlier thought."

U.S. and Soviet Arms

Several State Department aides concurred on this point and added that the United States and the Soviet Union had contributed to the problem by heavily arming Iran and Iraq in the mid-1970s.

Other analysts noted that in contrast to the 1973 Middle East *conflict or the war between India* and Pakistan in 1971, neither Washington nor Moscow possessed sufficient influence in the current conflict to control the course of the fighting.

By denying spare parts and new supplies to the parties, they said, Moscow and Washington had *probably been able to hold down* the intensity of the fighting. But they also acknowledged that the absence of any U.S. or Soviet arms shipments meant that Moscow and Washington lacked much leverage in urging restraint on the part of Tehran or Baghdad.

Early Threat to Shipping

Some analysts contended that the current situation was the one predicted by Yehezkel Dror, an Israeli academician, who almost 10 years ago warned of new military conflicts in the Third World in which radical governments, equipped with modern military hardware, would threaten international stability by engaging in all-out wars.

In a 1971 book, entitled "Crazy States," Mr. Dror asserted that "thanks to the advancement of modern technology, the capabilities of crazy states and their potential impact are increasing on a very steep curve."

Pentagon and State Department aides, however, said that the ac*tions of Iran and Iraq were not en*tirely irrational. Although Iran, early in the confict, raised the possibility of closing off the Gulf to oil traffic, Tehran has since said it would not threaten shipping.

Despite fears expressed in the White House and the Pentagon, officials said there was no evidence *that Iran planned to widen the* conflict to include other Arab countries. "If Iran were really crazy, they would attack Kuwait and Saudi Arabia," a State Department aide said.

At the same time, defense aides said that Iran's attacks against Baghdad and Iraqi power facilities were curious in several respects. Iranian air power, they said, would have been far more effective had it been used to interdict Iraqi armored columns moving across the border. But officials said Tehran's apparent preference for strategic attacks may have only reflected the fact that the country's air force is incapable of conducting close tactical operations.

Officials are concerned about what the attacks presage for future Third World conflicts, as these countries obtain more sophisticated arms and invest in industrial complexes that are more vital to the West.

...v U.S. Thrust in Southeast Asia

...sinesses Move Into Region With Huge Investments

...onathan Kandell
...national Herald Tribune

DATU, Malaysia — ...hillside headquarters, ...h, managing director of ...aser's lumber operations ...ner of northern Borneo, ...hnicolor view "that just ...it": mammoth trucks ...out of the jungles to dis... r loads of logs onto the ...aiting convoy of freight... red in the turquoise wa... g of islands shimmering ...illiant red sunset.

...ich arrived here in 1975, ...shock of American de... ietnam was expected to ...idal wave of apprehen... hong U.S. investors ...t Southeast Asia.

...e dwindling American ...presence, the confused ...or a new diplomacy and ...king U.S. government ...ent to the region in the ...ears have coincided sur... with an explosive growth ...ican economic interests ...ments.

...t think there is any corre... etween business invest... d a military presence in ...of the world," said Mr. ...who is presiding over a ...n expansion of Wey... 's investment here.

...mple, flat assessment — ...nitely a minority opinion ...ago — has been elevated ...m by American business... nkers and diplomats in ...ong, Jakarta, Bangkok, ...e and the hinterlands of ...Asia.

...you look back on those ...s, you realize that Ameri... essmen had a real lack of ...e about this region," said Ahmet Arsan, the Hong Kong-based senior vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago. "It wasn't only the stigma attached to China and the Vietnam War. It was the whole image of Asia as a backward region with cheap labor, shoddy goods and uncertain gov-

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

ernment. Nowadays, if you look at the Asian basin — most of those countries bordering the Pacific — well, it's a thing of beauty. The business climate, the resources, the political stability, the markets and the work ethic are all here."

Businessmen on Patrol

A senior U.S. diplomat, back in Southeast Asia for another tour of duty after an absence of seven years, conceded that he had always tended to equate U.S. presence in the area with military bases.

"I guess like a lot of people I thought winning the war was the essential first step to encourage the investment climate necessary for economic development in Southeast Asia," he said. "But, boy, was that ever wrong. I run into American salesmen and bankers in places where we would never have considered asking the Marines to set up a base camp."

Over the last decade, U.S. trade with Southeast Asia has tripled. Direct U.S. equity investment in the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore — has more than doubled, and now stands at over $4 billion.

These figures are outdone by an even faster rising Japanese stake in the region. Japan's private investment in ASEAN countries in the last six years has expanded fivefold to $7 billion, and its trade with those countries has more than doubled.

A number of American businessmen have remarked that the very conspicuous Japanese presence has diminished the nationalistic resentment that U.S. multinational corporations sometimes evoke among local populations.

"The Asians have learned to gain full advantage by playing us off against the Japanese," said an executive of Bechtel, the U.S. engineering company, which recently defeated a Japanese bid for an *$850-million expansion of a lique*fied natural gas plant in Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of Borneo.

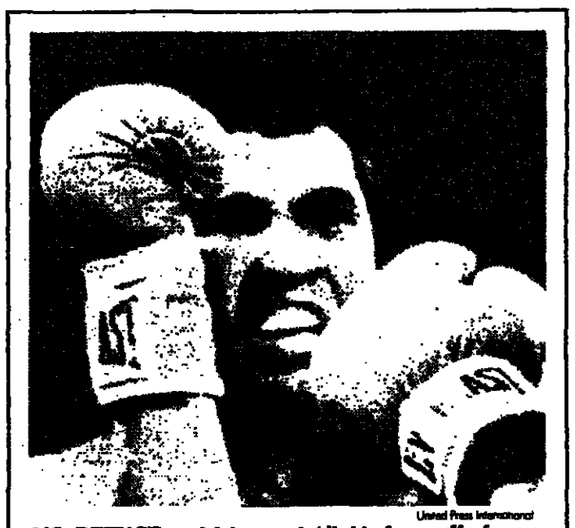
Spurred by Japanese

The first tepid overtures by U.S. investors in Southeast Asia came in the 1960s in response to Japa*nese sales competition. In an effort* to neutralize lower Japanese production costs, U.S. electronics manufacturers set up factories in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore and hired cheap labor to assemble components that were flown in from the United States; the finished goods were then flown back.

A second surge came in the early 1970s as U.S. petroleum companies scoured the Asian-Pacific basin following the oil crisis of 1973, and lumber and mining corporations scrambled for a stake in the area's natural resources.

*The latest push has brought con*tractors and manufacturers who, in their eagerness to chalk up prof-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



United Press International

NO REFUGE — Muhammad Ali, his face puffy from a battering by Larry Holmes, tries to shield himself. He lost the heavyweight title fight by technical knockout. Page 15.

INSIDE

Carter Assails Volcker Policy

President Carter and Treasury Secretary William Miller criticized the the Federal Reserve Board, saying its policies were hurting the U.S. economy. In response, Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, said the credit markets may have overreacted to the growth in U.S. money supply in raising their interest rates. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Twyla Tharp Style: 'Boogie Ballet'

Twyla Tharp, the young American choreographer, is taking her modern dance company through Europe and delighting audiences with the gyrating, bumping, sliding and slipping "just boogie" style that the U.S. critics call "tharping." Page 7W.

Somalia Says Lack of Fuel May Stop Food to Refugees

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Somalia, home of an estimated 765,000 refugees from that country's war with Ethiopia in 1977-78, will run out of fuel to transport food to the refugee population in about three weeks unless the Iran-Iraq conflict comes to a halt, according to re*ports received by aid agencies and* diplomats here.

Virtually all of Somalia's oil comes from Iraq and its monthly fuel bill is $20 million, most of it met on credit. According to relief agencies in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, the country had a 20-day reserve of fuel as of Thursday and rationing had gone into effect.

Somalia has not received any oil since the fighting broke out between Iran and Iraq. Diplomatic sources in Kenya said Somalia had asked five or six friendly embassies in Mogadishu for reports on the oil situation in their own countries, as well as whether they might be able to supply Somalia. Egypt and Sudan were the only nations named.

Malnutrition Deaths Feared

Food distribution to the 32 camps that hold the refugee population has been disrupted since Sept. 25, aid officials said. What worries most of the agency representatives in Somalia is the tenous supply system to the camps and the minimal diet afforded the refugees.

The Somali government, with considerable difficulty, is moving about 450 tons of food a day to assure each refugee 500 grams (1.1 pounds) of food each 24 hours. With such a bare diet a protracted delay in distribution could cause many deaths from malnutrition.

Somalia is thought to have a three-week to four-week supply of food for the refugees.

"It is deceiving," a field representative for an American aid group said in Mogadishu last month. "You look in the stores and it looks dry. But you poke around and you find that each family has a 10-day to 15-day supply."

Drought Aid to Kenya

NAIROBI (Reuters) — A two-year emergency aid program to counteract drought and famine in northwest Kenya's arid Turkana region was announced Friday.

A statement issued by the European Economic Community in Nairobi said it would give $1.5 million to the program over the next six months. Individual countries named as contributors were the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway.

Trudeau Sets Constitution Plan, But Faces Provincial Opposition

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau proposed Thursday a reform of the nation's constitution that would free it of British control, introduce a bill of rights and make the document binding on all the provinces.

The decision is certain to be opposed vigorously by the 10 provincial premiers, who have failed to agree among themselves on a new consitution. Last month, Mr. Trudeau's conference with the 10 premiers ended in a deadlock and he vowed to draw up the new document without their consent. The premiers vowed to oppose any such attempt by Ottawa.

"Canadians must now find a way to break out of 53 years of constitutional paralysis," Mr. Trudeau said in a nationwide television address, referring to the years of fruitless debate on the constitution. "Through the one institution [in which] all Canadians are represented — the Parliament of Canada — Canadians can break the deadlock among their 11 governments."

Power Sharing

The deadlock with Mr. Trudeau was over how the federal government and the provinces would share powers under a new constitution. The provinces sought more power over resources, fisheries and other matters.

Canada is governed by the British North America Act of 1867, an act of the British Parliament that established Canada as an independent nation and divided powers between the provincial and federal governments. Any amendments must be approved by the British Parliament. Canada's Parliament would have to ask the British Parliament to amend the act and transfer control to Canada.

A key feature of the proposed constitution would be a bill of rights. Protections for individual rights historically have been derived from British legal traditions.

The suggested charter of rights would guarantee freedoms of conscience and religion, freedom of the press, legal rights and freedom from racial discrimination. These rights would be binding on the provincial governments.

Language Rights

Many of the provinces object strongly to a written bill of rights, contending that such freedoms are better protected by elected representatives than in the courts.

Because the new charter would include guarantees for French- and English-speaking minorities to be educated in their own languages — where numbers warrant — it is expected to encounter stiff resistance in the French-speaking province of Quebec, which restricts English schooling.

While some of the proposals probably will exacerbate the strained relations that Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party government has with the provinces, other aspects seem tailored to obtain at least the partial approval of the provincial premiers.

For example, the suggested formula for amending the constitution — once it becomes Canadian law — is that, for the next two years, unanimous agreement between Ottawa and the provinces would be necessary to alter the governing charter.

If there was no unanimous agreement but eight or more provinces representing 80 percent of the population agree on an amending procedure, a choice between that formula and the "Victoria" formula would be put to a national referendum.

The Victoria formula would permit amendments if they were approved by Ontario and Quebec, the most populous provinces, and two Atlantic provinces and two western provinces encompassing 50 percent of their region's population.

Otherwise, the Victoria formula would take effect two years after the constitution is brought home. That formula was discussed by Mr. Trudeau and the premiers nine years ago as a way to equalize the amending process between the heavily populated eastern provinces and the mineral-rich, lightly settled western provinces.

Sharing the Wealth

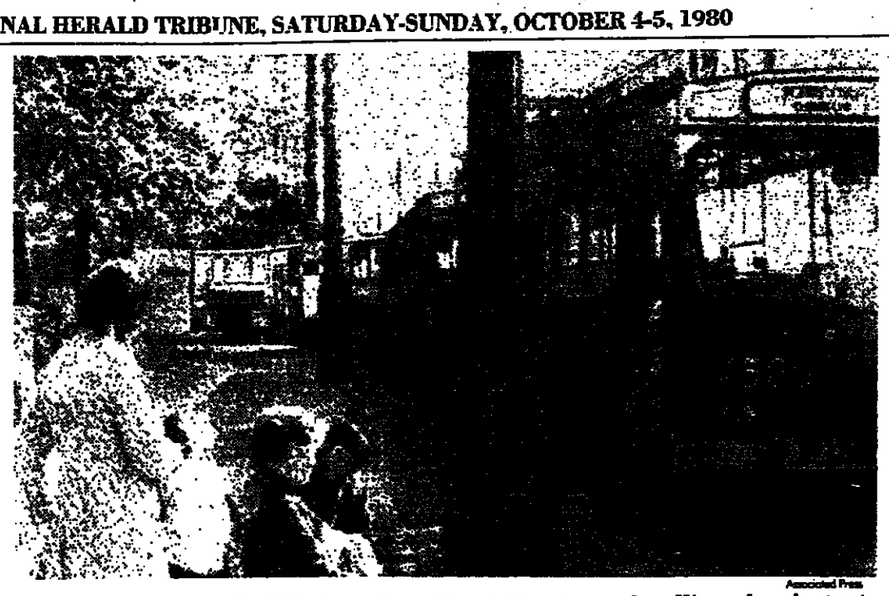
The principle of equalization — in which the rich provinces share some of their revenues with the poor provinces — would be included in the constitution. It is now a customary practice.

Mr. Trudeau would also guarantee Canadians the right to travel and work in any province. Newfoundland limits the right to work on its offshore oil rigs to Newfoundlanders.

Joe Clark, leader of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party, assailed Mr. Trudeau's proposals, calling them a dangerous abuse that Canadians must fight.

He said that, because of the Liberal Party's majority in Parliament, the changes "will not be stopped unless the people of Canada can be aroused to the abuse and to the potential damage to our country that the government now proposes."

Mr. Trudeau said he would form a joint House of Commons-Senate committee on the constitutional reforms when Parliament reconvenes next week. The committee will be asked to submit its report by Dec. 9.



Associated Press

A string of buses halted by Friday's one-hour drivers' strike line up along Warsaw's main street.

Volunteers Form Locals

Organizing Polish Unions With 'Do-It-Yourself' Kits

The Associated Press

WARSAW — "At first we didn't have a rubber stamp. And without a rubber stamp in Poland, you don't even exist," Janusz Onyszkiewicz said with a grin.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz, a mathematics lecturer at Warsaw University, is one of of 60 volunteers quietly forging a local chapter of Poland's first independent labor federation from rules set out in a 21-page settlement ending the strikes on Poland's Baltic coast little more than a month ago.

That agreement has become a model for negotiations across Poland to form "independent, self-governing trade unions" alongside the existing labor groups run by the Communist Party.

First Office

"It's always crowded in here. We're getting cramped already," Mr. Onyszkiewicz said in the union's bare third-floor office, where dozens of new labor organizers gather each day to read pamphlets, talk strategy and study a color-coded organization chart on the wall.

The union's first office was set up Sept. 4 in an apartment shared with two elderly women, Mr. Onyszkiewicz said.

"And there was not a word in the press about us, so we were afraid they [the government-controlled unions] would squeeze us out."

But a sharply worded letter to the mayor of Warsaw produced the new headquarters, some telephones and a few simple wooden tables and chairs, he said. A communique also was printed in the state-run newspapers, explaining the views of the branch, a member of Solidarity, a loose labor federation representing 5.5-million workers.

Since then, the Warsaw branch has accepted membership applications from 231 labor groups, ranging from those at the giant Ursus tractor factory, where 85 percent of the workers have joined the new unions, to small designer offices and theaters. Mr. Onyszkiewicz said.

The branch has responded by producing a do-it-yourself kit: "How to organize your own trade unions."

'Safety in Numbers'

Mr. Onyszkiewicz said the federation was formed so that smaller shops could join the independent trade union movement, on the assumption that "there is safety in numbers."

He said the government has not attempted to pressure workers directly, but some managers, especially in smaller firms, have discouraged the new unions because they fear repercussions from above.

"The sheer fact that new trade unions are being created and organized is a good start for the future," he said.

"The settlement also has changed the attitude of the old unions. They are drastically changing their skins, and even their substance. They are trying desperately to catch up with the atmosphere and mood of the country now."

New Unions Stage Strike In Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

ielski had warned the leaders of Solidarity, as the national movement of free trade unions is called, that European countries and "other areas" were closely watching developments in Poland. The reference was taken to mean the Soviet Union, which has criticized the new unions in editorials.

Polish Official in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Polish government's new official trade union chief, Romuald Jankowski, has used a Moscow forum to defend the emergence of independent trade unions in his country, documents issued Friday revealed.

Mr. Jankowski told a conference of leaders of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Union on Thursday that the new labor bodies were part of an overall renewal of the Polish trade union movement.

According to a text of his speech issued by the conference secretariat, he also delivered a strong plea for understanding of the "specific Polish conditions" under which the independent unions have emerged.

Mr. Jankowski, the head of the official Central Trade Union Council and a member of the Polish Communist Party's central committee, also argued that strikes — regarded as counterrevolutionary in most Communist countries — were justified if work stoppages were only used as a final measure in a dispute.

Although conference sources said his address was applauded, the Soviet trade union newspaper Trud, in an indication of Moscow's continuing concern, omitted his detailed explanation of Polish developments from its report of his speech Friday.

Protracted Iran-Iraq War in Gulf Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

commandos into the city and that the Iranian Air Force was continuing to demonstrate a great deal of vigor in its attacks on Iraqi troops in and around the city. It appeared here that the Iraqi forces, although confident of a final victory over Iran, were now resigned that the war with Iran is likely to be long and difficult.

Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi oil-pipeline terminal town of Al Faw for 20 minutes Friday morning. Shells hit several houses but none of the dozen or so oil tanks, some of which were still smoldering from earlier attacks.

'An Irrational Enemy'

"It is a total war with a fanatic and irrational enemy," said a senior commander, who asked not to be identified, in his small underground cement bunker at Shalamsheh. He spoke in between telephone calls and incoming messages delivered frequently into the bunker by soldiers and officers.

The commander, a colonel, said that the road from Shalamsheh to Khorramshahr was totally under Iraqi control, but that vehicles traveling on it had come under attack by the American-made Phantom fighter-bombers of Iran. He said that two planes raided this military command area Friday morning and that one was shot down.

Old U.S. Maps

"We found detailed maps of the area and the airplane with our positions clearly earmarked on it," he said, adding that the Iranians appear to have a great deal of ammunition and firepower.

The maps, it is believed among officers in this outpost, were based on satellite reconnaissance pictures made available to Iran by the United States before the fall of the late shah of Iran and supplemented by intelligence information on Iraqi military and industrial targets. "They are taking all these things out of the closet now and using them against us," he said.

The colonel said that Iraqi forces also had taken the Khorramshahr local radio station and that they were now broadcasting programs from it to the population of the Khuzistan oil province.

He said that the key city of Abadan, where Iran's largest refinery was still ablaze, was under attack by Iraqi troops. It was clear from his comments, however, that the Iraqis were still unable to take the city or cut it off from the rest of Iran as planned.

Another officer at Shalamsheh said that the interrogation of Iranian prisoners taken during the fighting showed that Iranian Shiite religious leaders, the mullahs, were playing a significant role in orchestrating the fighting and the role of the Iranian Air Force. "They [the prisoners] say there are mullahs everywhere in the air bases and army barracks. They are pushing them to fight on," the officer said.

here shouting, "War, war, until total victory."

The prayer leader, Mohammed Ali Khamenei, the prayer leader and member of the country's High Council of Defense, accused all the Gulf states, including Jordan and Egypt, of aiding and collaborating with Iraq and said that these "traitor governments" must expect Iran to retaliate.

He said that Iran was "determined to send [Iraqi President] Saddam [Hussein] to hell. His collaborators' turn will come later: I am referring to the sheikhs in the Gulf region and some rulers in the Arab region."

Addressing "brothers and sisters in all the Arab countries," Mr. Khamenei said, "you know that many of your governments have supported unbelief against Islam. They have betrayed Islam and the Koran."

Mr. Khamenei referred to Jordan's King Hussein as "the butcher of the Palestinians" and said that Iran would "destroy all the dwarfs if they continue to support falsehood against right."

Iran: Call for Victory

TEHRAN (Reuters) — More than 100,000 people gathered for the weekly Friday prayer meeting

Indications Grow Of Arab Backing For Iraq in War

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan has sheltered Iraqi transport planes from Iranian air strikes and there are growing indications of Arab support for Baghdad in the war, sources said Friday.

"We will give the Iraqis anything they might ask for, including military assistance," said a Jordanian official, who declined to be identified. He said Jordanian air bases were used by Iraqi planes last week but that so far, Iraq had asked for no other help.

A Kuwait newspaper, the Arab Times, said Kuwaiti Air Force helicopters were being used to bring wounded Iraqis to hospitals in neighboring Kuwait, and officials in the Gulf say some Iraqi warships have "strayed" into ports of Gulf states, although they have not been formally offered facilities.

Tehran radio has claimed Saudi Arabia trucked emergency fuel supplies to southern Iraq, where refineries have been hit by air strikes. Although the report could not be confirmed, Mideast oil analysts have said the Gulf states were likely to make up for Iraq's damaged installations.

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Associated Press

Dazed, a young victim of the Paris bomb attack raises his hands in anger outside the synagogue.

Blast Kills 4 in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Jewish community in Paris gathered to protest the incidents at a demonstration in front of the memorial last Tuesday.

Following Friday night's bombing, the Grand Rabbi of France, Jacob Kaplan, called out for "guarantees from the government" to prevent a recurrence of "this monstrous act." He urged members of the Jewish community not to "fall into the trap of violence" and to remain calm.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent messages of condolence to several Jewish community organizations and vowed a thorough police investigation.

The French Minister of Interior, Christian Bonnet, arrived at the scene of the bombing at about 8 p.m., accompanied by high-ranking police officers.

"I appeal to every person to try and remain calm," Mr. Bonnet said. "I react as a young Israelite might react to this monstrous criminal act. But I ask for calm, and I promise to do everything in my power to find the culprits. We share the indignation of the Jewish community ... but I beg the young men of the Jewish community not to take the law into their own hands." As he spoke, people shouting "Murderers" and "Bonnet Resign" had to be held back by a cordon of riot police.

After last week's machine-gun attack, police arrested six members of the European Nationalist Groups — the same organization suspected in Friday night's explosion — but all were released for lack of evidence after three days of questioning. The group claims that it is a successor to a neo-Nazi group known as FANE, which the French government ordered disbanded four weeks ago.

Iraq's Use of Oman Reportedly Averted

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by intelligence reports that Iraq was planning to launch air and helicopter strikes against Iran from nearby Oman last weekend, the United States and Britain exerted considerable diplomatic pressure to prevent the widening of the conflict, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said that information had been received from Oman stating that Iraq had sent troop-carrying helicopters and planes to the small Gulf nation and considered asking the Omanis for permission to attack three Iranian-held islands in the Gulf as well as Iranian facilities near the crucial Strait of Hormuz.

Such attacks might have resulted in Iranian retaliation against Oman and other oil-producing Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and also closed the vital strait to oil shipping. But the attacks did not take place.

Highly-placed sources here and in London do not know for sure why the attacks did not ocur. It might have been British and American pressure, or Omani and Iraqi second thoughts, or a combination of reasons.

The information was disclosed to reporters here and in London when President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived in Washington for a meeting with President Carter Friday morning to discuss Pakistan's economic problems and the frustrated efforts undertaken by Gen. Zia so far, on behalf of the Islamic nations, to end the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Politically, it is being suggested that the strong stand taken by the Carter administration against a possible use of Oman territory might have averted a dangerous escalation of the fighting. But it is also acknowledged that there is no certainty about what might have happened.

There is also another aspect to the situation, which is hinted at by high-ranking officials here: The Iranians, from the start of their conflict with Iraq, have accused the United States of collusion with the Iraqis. The U.S. is in effect saying, in response, that not only are such charges false but also that the United States is working to protect Iran's integrity.

At a press conference in New York Thursday, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said: "There is absolutely no substance to any accusation that we were involved in collusion with Iraq in connection with this current fighting. There never has been any basis for it; and as a matter of fact, there is a lot of basis for the opposite conclusion."

2 Police Killed in Spain

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — Gunmen shot two policemen to death Friday in the town hall of Durango, local officials said. Three gunmen entered the building and shot the policemen, working in an office, at point-blank range.

Australian Forest Burns

Reuters

MELBOURNE — The worst bushfires in southeast Australia since World War II are sweeping through large areas of forest. Officials said 70 men with bulldozers and water tankers were being moved into the East Gippsland area to join more than 400 fire fighters.

Leading U.S. General Visits Cairo for Talks

United Press International

CAIRO — Gen. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived Friday for talks to promote military cooperation between Egypt and the United States, the Middle East news agency said.

Gen. Jones's three-day visit is part of a Middle East tour that already took him to Oman and Saudi Arabia. He is expected to visit Israel next.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Army Ex-Chief Named Argentine Preside

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — The ruling military junta has named Gen. to Viola, a former army commander, to a three-year term as Arg president. Mr. Viola, 55, will take office next March 29, succeedir Videla, who is being replaced as part of a normal rotation of offic

The junta announced the decision after weeks of debate ov much power the new president should have. The junta membe stated recently that there will be no basic changes in the Videla ment's "process of national reorganization," aimed at eliminating ist and Marxist influence before restoring elected government.

Mr. Viola, who was Army chief when Isabel Peron was ousi coup March 24, 1976, has played a key role in guiding this reo tion, aimed at imposing a free-market economy, curbing trad power and instituting a military watchdog role over future civili ers. The Peronists and other major parties are pressing for a comr to free elections in 1984 and changes in anti-inflation strategy to industry against imports and pull the economy out of a recession.

France Expels Pro-Soviet Magazine Edito

The Associated Press

PARIS — French authorities Friday expelled an Egyptian-born can journalist following an appeals hearing before an admini tribunal.

Police officers placed Simon Malley, 57, founder and editor strongly anti-Western magazine Afrique-Asie, on board a plane for New York. The government had canceled his residence pe June on the grounds that his activities harmed relations between and conservative regimes in Africa and Asia. The French Feder Journalists Friday issued an immediate protest against the expuls

Mr. Malley had lived in France since founding Afrique-Asie Largely subsidized by militant leftist regimes in Africa, includin ia, Angola and Mozambique, the magazine systematically defend et policies, including the intervention in Afghanistan and the ment of Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia.

EEC Says Veal Boycott Reduces Calf Pri

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Calf prices have fallen sharply in most Comm ket countries because of a boycott on veal by consumers worrie hormones in animal feed, the European Economic Community Friday.

In France, where the boycott started last month, calf prices percent in the week ending Oct. 3. Prices also fell in Belgiu Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, the EEC commission's price check showed.

But in Italy, where a magistrate imposed a ban on the sale of subjected to strict medical checks, veal prices rose slightly.

Marcos Vows to End Martial Law Next Y

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos has said he will lif law next year, shrugging off a recent series of 19 bombings in M "immaterial [and] irrelevant" to the normalization process.

He renewed an invitation to Benigno Aquino, a former senato the United States, and to other opposition leaders to disc disputes with the regime and take up posts in a transition gov But he said his opponents must not interfere in government a urgent matters.

Mr. Marcos, 63, said last year he would consider lifting marti which he imposed in September, 1972 — if the secessionist reb southern provinces stopped and recession did not adversely aff ness activity.

Vatican Stance Sought on Controversial I

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — A Philippine bishop has called on the w nod of Roman Catholic bishops to establish a commission to see and official" church stands on test-tube babies and sex changes.

"I know vaguely the church is against these things, but I deserve more weighty, official answers," Bishop Mariano Gaviol tary-general of the Asian Bishops Conference, told an Associat interviewer after making the proposal.

The Vatican has condemned artificial insemination, but has n any official position since the first test-tube baby was born in En 1978, nor has it taken a stance on sex changes.

At Least 5 Killed in San Salvador Gunba

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas here ambushed a truc soldiers touching off a gunbattle that lasted two hours Friday, authorities said. At least five persons were reported killed.

The army said that leftists opened fire on two truckloads of who jumped out and returned the fire. After two hours of heav ing, 10-man patrols began searching houses nearby to root out le

Reporters said that they counted at least five bodies and soldier wounded, but residents reported seeing more bodies ar wounded. There was no official casualty count.

Vietnam Offers Limited Cambodia Pullb

Reuters

BANGKOK — Vietnam has offered to withdraw some of it from Cambodia, provided that Thailand accepts certain co Hanoi radio said Friday.

The offer was made in a meeting at the United Nations on We between the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila. Mr. Thach said earlier cause Thailand would not agree to a demilitarized zone on both the border, he had proposed a substitute plan under which bo would respect each other's integrity within existing borders.

Hanoi radio, amplifying the proposal, said the conditions inc Thai denial of arms, food and sanctuary to Khmer Rouge gu Vietnam also insisted on separate camps for the insurgents and t cation of existing camps away from the border.

Begin Denies Israeli Ro In Bombing Iraqi A-Pla

By Yuval Elizur
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel vehemently denied Friday insinuations in the French press that Israeli F-4 Phantom jets were responsible for the bombing of the Iraqi atomic reactor installations near Baghdad earlier in the week.

"There is no grain of truth in these reports," Mr. Begin said in reply to a question. He voiced his belief that the raid was carried out by Iranian Phantoms and added that Israel is in no way involved in the war between Iraq and Iran.

The prime minister's statement followed similar denials by the Israeli military spokesman and the deputy minister of defense, Mordecai Tzipori. Mr. Tzipori told the Israeli daily Ma'ariv that "the stories about Israeli involvement in the Iraqi-Iranian war are libelous."

Several French dailies, among them Le Monde, had hinted that the Israeli Air Force used the opportunity of the war in the Gulf to hit the one target that Israel considers to be most dangerous to its security, Iraq's atomic center. According to Western military sources quoted in Israel, the Isis and Osirak reactors that Iraq is building with French assistance would have been able to provide Iraq with the first Arab atomic bomb as early as 1985.

Technicians Unhurt

The Isis reactor, which has been practically completed, was not directly damaged in the Phantom raid, which reportedly hit the auxiliary installation and the training center. But it was reported in Paris that work will now be hel several years.

There were 74 French cians at the atomic center Tamuz by the Iraqis — was struck by the Phant Tuesday morning. The tec were not hurt and were ev to France the next morning

France-Soir speculated reason the attacking plan only missiles, and not the ary bombs usually used by nian Air Force, was "Israel not to endanger the lives French technicians." The added that if the French cians had been hurt, Israel have found herself in a diffi uation."

Eric Rouleau, the Midd correspondent of Le Mond ed the Iranian high com firm denial that its planes b the Iraqi atomic installatio paper also published a repo its correspondent in Israe said it would be technically ble for Israeli F-4s to reach get near Baghdad but said was no proof that they ha so.

In an interview in Ma'ariv Yehoshua Sagi, the chief of military intelligence, said that "the raid on Iraq's center would have had impo significance for Israel had t nians destroyed the reacto the reactor was not hit."

Le Monde and Le Quotid Paris noted that Gen. Sagi interview several days befo raid, had predicted that atomic site might be a tar which the Iranian Air Force give high priority.

Reagan Is Confident His Lead Can Survive Late Drive by Carter

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the ...tion campaign at midpoint, ...nald Reagan's close advisers as... confidently that current trends ...moving in their favor and that ... Reagan can defeat President ...ter without a debate. But they ...nt to put the Republican candi...e into a live question-and-an...r forum with voters.

...n both the Carter and Reagan ...ps, the next three weeks loom ...a crucial period in this see-saw ...mpaign. Both sides see Mr. ...agan holding a modest edge na...wide and narrowly ahead in ...st of the big battleground ...es.

...ut both sides also expect Mr. ...ter to make a surge in the final ...weeks of the campaign, bene...ng from his incumbency and ...traditional tendency of unde...ed Democratic voters to drift ...k to their normal allegiances as ...ction Day approaches.

Homestretch Drive

...he Carter strategists feel that ...e current polls show Carter ...ling narrowly, the longer-term ...nds are running in his favor. But ... Reagan camp contends that it ... build steadily on its current ...d so that it can withstand the ...ected homestretch drive by the ...sident.

...he Carter strategists are bent ...hastening the decline of John ...derson, the independent candi...e, in the belief that most future ...ectors from Rep. Anderson will ...o Mr. Carter.

...hey are using the president's ...ers as the incumbent to take ...ons that will quickly benefit or ...ease voters in such key states ... New York, Pennsylvania and ...rida. Their plans call for more ...ve personal campaigning by ... president to put life into a ...ewhat listless Democratic cam...gn, and they have stepped up ...r media efforts to let advertise...nts carry most of the negative ...ch against Mr. Reagan.

...ut the Republican side displays ...easing optimism, with Mr. ...gan leading the president by ... or five points in recent polls, ...g with a wariness against ...ating mistakes that could, in ...final thrust of the campaign, ...e out their lead.

...ith a nationwide doorbell...ing operation this weekend ... with several independent or...zations paying for anti-Carter ...rtisements, the Reagan side is ...rally thought to have an or...zational and financial advan... that should partially offset the ...l Democratic push.

...We've got a steady climb now," ...a Reagan strategist. "It's not ...igh, but we're moving in the ...t direction. I have every confi...e we're going to build on it, ... gradually. I'd be disappointed ...e didn't add a point or two ...week or ten days."

...eagan lieutenants do concede, however, that the former California governor still needs to demonstrate his presidential caliber and to reassure many undecided voters that he is reasonable and responsible despite implications from the president and other Carter spokesmen that as president he would risk war or ignore minorities.

The most typical way to "prove his presidentiality," as an aide put it, would be to debate Mr. Carter. But the Reagan high command has decided against that for now on grounds, as one aide said, that "it's too high a risk to bet everything on one roll of the dice."

As a substitute, Reagan strategists are now discussing ways for him to reach skeptical voters by using the media to organize live town meetings, call-in shows or some other forum to "put our man in the arena," accessible to voters and demonstrating his knowledge of the issues, as several Reagan aides said.

Without taking such an aggressive tactic, some fear, Mr. Reagan would look too cautious and too fearful to take the risk of broad exposure. "We can't afford to look like a football team so anxious to protect a narrow lead at halftime that we don't try to score in the third and fourth quarters," a Republican said.

...lgrade Imprisons ...oatian for Writings

The Associated Press

...AGREB, Yugoslavia — A ...atian painter and printer was ...enced to 18 months in jail ...rsday for hostile propaganda, ...ng news agency said.

...ragutin Trumbetas was found ...y of writing hostile articles for ...wspaper in London from 1971-..., the agency said. It also said ... Trumbetas spent several years ...ing in West Germany from ...re he brought publications ...aining "fascist-terrorist hostile ...re propaganda."

Number of Countries Is Reckoned at 212

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — How many countries are there? The U.S. State Department geographer counts 164 independent countries. But the Population Reference Bureau, a nonprofit organization that studies population problems, says the number may be 212.

The bureau's definition includes any area that acts like a country "in most ways" even if it is officially a colony, such as Hong Kong and Belize. The Vatican, which the bureau terms a "monarchical-sacerdotal state," and New Caledonia, a French overseas territory, are also considered countries.

United Press International

Billy Carter and his wife, Sybil, appearing on a recent television talk show in Chicago.

Panel, President Differ on Brother's Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House differs sharply with a Senate subcommittee report that says President Carter and top administration officials made mistakes in handling Billy Carter's Libyan affair.

"Even in the light of hindsight, the president respectfully differs with the subcommittee's views and believes the decisions he made were correct," the White House said in a swift response to the panel's findings.

The Senate panel, wrapping up its investigation of the Billy Carter-Libyan matter, also criticized the president's brother sharply for dealing with the radical Libyan regime and expressed doubts about the truthfulness of some of Billy Carter's sworn statements.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the subcommittee chairman, said it will be up to the Justice Department to decide whether to charge the president's brother with perjury.

The subcommittee report criticized the president chiefly for calling on his brother to help persuade Libya to intercede with Iran on behalf of American hostages in Tehran.

This decision, the White House said, was made "at a time when our government was employing all available channels to persuade Moslem nations to release the hostages."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, in a separate statement said getting Billy Carter's help was a "minor and unconventional part of our large-scale effort to safeguard the lives and obtain the release of our hostages."

'Severe Criticism'

Within weeks after the president's brother sought Libya's help, the Senate investigation revealed, Billy Carter received a $20,000 advance on a $500,000 Libyan loan and negotiated a multimillion-dollar oil brokerage deal that collapsed because of internal Libyan politics.

The subcommittee said the president's brother deserves "severe criticism" for continuing to deal with Libya despite warnings that Libya was trying to influence U.S. foreign policy and might try to embarrass the president if the occasion arose.

The subcommittee pointed to discrepancies between Billy Carter's sworn testimony and that of Justice Department officials who ultimately negotiated a civil court order that forced him to register as a Libyan agent July 14.

The White House pointed out the subcommittee found no "wrongdoing" by administration officials.

The subcommittee said the White House did not attempt to influence the Justice Department investigation that led Billy Carter to register as a Libyan agent and the department showed him no favoritism.

But the report criticized Mr. Brzezinski and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti for not bringing to President Carter's attention facts that might have caused him to try harder to induce his brother to stop dealing with the Libyans.

Atomic Warhead Plant in Texas Is No Secret, but Little Noticed

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

AMARILLO, Texas — In the Amarillo White Pages it is listed simply as "Pantex Plant," right in among the town's ordinary residents, in light type, with a telephone number but no address.

The name suggests a feed lot for cattle or a grain elevator or an oil refinery, natural enough associations here on the high plains of the Texas Panhandle. But if an unsuspecting visitor dialed the number, the operator would answer, "Department of Energy."

That is the first clue, but not the last, that the plant is the place that assembles every nuclear warhead produced by the United States. Others pop up as you speed across the prairie toward the Pantex Plant itself, a nondescript collection of low buildings set in the middle of 10,000 empty acres 17 miles northeast of Amarillo.

There is the guard tower and a sign that says everyone is subject to search. There a steel fence reaching well above the tallest person's head. And in front of the administration building, the most telling clues of all: mock-ups of the bulbous Nagasaki atomic bomb, of a slim 1962-model fission bomb and of a larger, equally streamlined thermonuclear weapon.

Community Spirit

"This is about as far as you can get into this place," said Claude Gay, chief of administration at the plant, as he met a visitor in the lobby, where scores of sports trophies on display testify to the competitive community spirit of the employees. If the plant's purpose was not known in advance, the mystery would remain.

The plant received some notice recently when a nine-megaton warhead was recovered intact after being blown out of a Titan-2 missile in an explosion in Arkansas last month. It was brought to the plant to be dismantled and inspected.

It is an unusual installation. What the famous Los Alamos, N.M., laboratory designs, the more obscure Pantex Plant puts together.

Pantex, in short, manufactures potential destruction. As a local observer put it a few years ago, the same Texas Panhandle whose farm products helped feed the world is also producing enough firepower to end it.

Pantex, as the non-Communist world's expert on the construction of nuclear weapons, has had to deal with the results of accidents involving nuclear warheads before, such as when a B-52 bomber and a tanker plane collided in 1966 over Palomares, Spain, and when a B-52 crashed near Thule, Greenland, in 1968.

Although its visibility is low, Pantex looms large in the local economy. With 2,200 workers, it is the area's second largest employer. Its payroll amounts to $40 million a year. Although the government owns the facility and controls it, the actual work is done under contract by a private firm, the Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason Co.

Ups and Downs

Over the years, Pantex has had its ups and downs. Built as bomb and shell assembly plant in 1941, it was closed at the end of World War II and then reopened six years later when the Atomic Energy Commission selected it for its present role as a nuclear-bomb assembly site and a producer of high-explosive triggers for such bombs.

In March, 1977, three men died in a nonnuclear explosion at the plant, one factor that led the House Appropriations Committee in 1978 to report that the plant had a "significant safety problem." That same report asserted also that Pantex and other nuclear-manufacturing plants were "significantly handicapped by the need to use equipment and machine tools that industry would discard." Since then, increased appropriations have been approved for Pantex with the aim of both enhancing worker safety and gradually replacing obsolescent facilities and equipment.

A suit filed in U.S. District Court seeks to force the government to prepare an environmental impact statement on a planned expansion at Pantex. The suit, filed by an environmental awareness committee and four area residents, charges that continued operation of the plant could "significantly affect the quality of the environment."

The government, denying the allegation, asked in August that the suit be dismissed. No ruling has yet been made.

Leukemia Rate Higher for U.S. Bomb Witnesses

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The incidence of leukemia among soldiers who witnessed a 1957 nuclear bomb test in Nevada and then engaged in maneuvers near the test site was more than twice the expected rate, according to a newly published study.

According to preliminary studies, nine leukemia cases occurred among the 3,224 soldiers, compared with an expected incidence of 3.5 cases, the article said. All but one of the nine are dead.

"If not a chance occurrence, the apparent excess of leukemia suggests that such persons may have received more radiation than previously supposed or that low doses of radiation may be more carcinogenic than past estimates predicted," said the article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study, by a three-doctor team from the national Center for Disease Control, focused on the Aug. 31, 1957, detonation of a 44-kiloton nuclear bomb. The doctors have obtained and analyzed case histories of 2,459 of the 3,224 soldiers.

The nine men with leukemia were among the troops who saw the detonation and later practiced maneuvers in an area possibly contaminated with fallout, the article said. The maneuvers were staged to determine how military personnel who had never seen an atomic explosion would perform after such an experience.

Ban on Candidacy Fails to Deter Activism on Abortion

'Fine Line' Seen for Catholic Clergy in U.S. Politics

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The papal directive last spring ordering Rep. Robert Drinan and other Roman Catholic priests out of partisan politics has not deterred other Catholic clergymen from working actively this fall against candidates who believe in permitting abortion.

From parish priests to cardinals, members of the clergy have been urging votes for certain candidates, appealing for funds for anti-abortion candidates and, in one case, serving as a delegate to a national political convention.

"Where is the moral line? Where is the political line?" asked the superior of a Washington priest whose name was on a solicitation form for an anti-abortion political group. "It's a very fine line to draw."

Church leaders see a difference between running for public office and working for candidates who oppose abortion.

Divisive Factors

An aide to the apostolic delegate in Washington explained that the church bars priests from partisan politics to prevent them from becoming divisive factors. "When you are elected to a public office, you are then bound to another constituency that you have to represent, and it's almost inevitable that there would be a conflict" with the priest's role, said the Rev. Richard Pates.

Yet the church "has the right to pass moral judgments, even on matters touching the political order, whenever basic personal rights or the salvation of souls make such judgments necessary," according to a document of the Second Vatican Council, which ran from 1962 to 1965.

When Rep. Drinan, the Rev. Robert Cornell, a former member of Congress, the politician-priests of Latin America and others were ordered to get out of partisan politics, the Vatican issued no new directive, but merely enforced a long-standing policy.

Abortion at Stake

But while Rep. Drinan, a Massachusetts Democrat, will drop out of politics at the end of the current session of Congress, and while Mr. Cornell, who served two terms in Congress as a Democrat before losing in 1978, dropped his campaign for a U.S. House seat in Wisconsin, other priests continue to take active roles in politics when abortion is at stake.

- In Boston last month, five days before the primary to choose the Democratic candidate to fill Rep. Drinan's seat, Cardinal Humberto Medeiros issued a pastoral letter to more than 2 million local Catholics, saying they would have to share the guilt for "this horrendous crime and deadly sin" if they voted for legislators who believed in allowing abortion. The statement was widely interpreted as encouraging votes against state Rep. Barney Frank, whom Rep. Drinan endorsed to fill his seat, and Rep. James Shannon, who was seeking renomination as the Democratic candidate from the 5th District.
- Earlier this summer, a Washington-area Jesuit, the Rev. Vincent Tanzola, used the letterhead of the Fund to Defeat Abortion Candidates to send out thousands of letters to Catholics and evangelicals, appealing for contributions to "defeat abortion candidates and elect pro-life representatives."
- The Rev. Leo Tibesar, a theological librarian at St. Paul Roman Catholic Seminary in St. Paul, Minn., was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in August and fought hard for a stronger anti-abortion plank in the party platform.

Moral Problem

Describing abortion as "above all a problem of moral responsibility," the Vatican has said that to limit the pope's comment on the issue "would mean to offend the right of religious liberty."

Almost a year ago, the administrative board of the U.S. Catholic Conference published a statement on "Political Responsibility: Choices for the 1980s." The thrust of the 16-page brochure was that informed participation in the political process is a Christian responsibility. Half of the statement was devoted to discussing a range of issues that it said Catholics should consider in evaluating political candidates. In addition to abortion, the list included capital punishment, arms control and disarmament, food and agricultural policy, mass media, housing, health care and international tensions.

In developing the statement, the leaders of the American Catholic hierarchy noted, "We specifically do not seek the formation of a religious voting bloc; nor do we wish to instruct persons on how they should vote by endorsing candidates."

Those sentiments were echoed in a joint message of the four Catholic bishops of Massachusetts. "We do not presume to instruct people how to vote by endorsing candidates, nor do we seek the formation of a religious voting bloc," said the message, published on the front page of the Sept. 12 issue of the Pilot, the newspaper of the Boston archdiocese.

But stripped across the top of the page, under the headline, "Cardinal Asks Vote 'To Save Our Children'" was Cardinal Medeiros' pastoral letter devoted solely to candidates and the abortion issue. "Those who make abortions possible by law — such as legislators — and those who promote, defend and elect these same lawmakers cannot separate themselves totally from that guilt which accompanies this horrendous crime and deadly sin. If you are for true human freedom — and life — you will vote to save our children, born and unborn."

Despite — or in the view of some analysts, because of — Cardinal Medeiros' efforts, both state Rep. Frank and Rep. Shannon defeated their anti-abortion opponents.

Bishop's Role Probed In Italy Kidnap Talks

Reuters

FLORENCE — The archbishop of Florence, Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, has been told by magistrates that he is being investigated for possibly violating the law in his role as mediator in the release of three kidnapped West German children, police sources said. They said the cardinal has refused to answer questions, invoking the "secrecy of the confessional."

The children were released Tuesday after being taken from their holiday home in Tuscany on July 25. The father of the two of them, television reporter Dieter Kronzucker, said a $2.3-million ransom had been delivered.

Child-Rearing in U.S. Contends With Growing Pains of Inflation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Raising a child now costs the average middle-income American family $85,000, according to the Population Reference Bureau.

The Washington-based organization said that would be the direct, out-of-pocket expense of seeing a child through birth, 18 years under the parental roof and four years at a public university.

For low-income families, the total 1980 cost was estimated at $58,000.

The study was prepared by Thomas Espenshade of the Urban Institute, updating a study he did in 1977. Because of inflation, Mr. Espenshade reported, the cost of having and raising a child has risen 33 percent from the $64,000 he then estimated for a middle-income family.

For low-income families, he said, the increase was 32 percent, from a 1977 figure of $44,000.

He said these figures "could not be used to gauge what parents could expect to spend on a child born in 1980. To be more realistic, these estimates should be adjusted for expected future inflation."

Mr. Espenshade defined a low-income family as one with after-tax annual income of $14,000 to $18,000 and a middle-income family as one taking home $22,500 to $27,500.

Japan Trade Official To Meet EEC Aides

Reuters

TOKYO — A member of the Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry is to meet with European Common Market officials in the coming week for talks on trade. Nachiro Amaya, vice-minister for international affairs, said there would be talks on European Economic Community imports of Japanese electrical goods and cars.

The ministry has asked Japanese car and electrical goods manufacturers to limit exports to the EEC. An EEC spokesman said the Common Market's trade deficit with Japan was expected to reach about $10 billion this year, nearly double the 1979 deficit.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, October 4-5, 1980

The Surprise in the War

The big surprise in the Gulf war has been *the failure* of Iraq to polish off Iran. Iraq had been widely conceded a role as the coming regional Prussia. Iran, its U.S. connection lost and its armed forces wracked by revolution, was supposed to be a pushover. But though Iraq had the aggressor's advantage of surprise, it failed to achieve the rapid victory that seems to have been central psychologically, politically and logistically to its strategy. Meanwhile, the Tehran regime has put its U.S. training and equipment to use and has waved the national flag. It may also be that, notwithstanding Iraq's attempt to subvert Iran's Arab minority, Iran has an even more *potent ethnic card available in its appeal to* Iraq's Shiite Moslem majority. Whatever the full explanation, the war goes raggedly on. The outcome may be harder to score than anyone expected.

This newly perceived condition of uncertainty has at least two major implications for states outside the region. It prolongs the period of risk in which the war could overflow the boundaries of Iraq and Iran and affect the flow of oil. This is bound to ensure continuing — and continuingly frustrating — international efforts to dampen the violence and keep open the Strait of Hormuz.

It also creates something more of an opening, though hardly a clear path, for the diplomacy of outsiders. *The longer the war, for* instance, presumably the greater will be the combatants' need for spare parts — Iraq must go to Moscow, Iran to Washington. And the longer the war, the more hesitant outsiders will be to cultivate one party as the likely winner. This will tend to work against Iraq, which, before the war, enjoyed a putative ascendancy. A larger place may have to be left for Iran, with three times Iraq's population the largest state in the Gulf.

The United States entered this crisis without the influence in or on either combatant state to see to its several interests of calming the region down and reclaiming the hostages. Not much has changed. Even if Iran were to suggest a spare-parts-for-hostages deal, the administration would still have to consider the reaction of Arabs with whom the United States has important ties. Such *public* diplomacy, anyway, as the administration has in motion, focusing on appeals for a cease-fire and planning for a naval force in the Strait of Hormuz, appears to be mostly an exercise in collective hand-wringing. Perhaps the best course in the crisis is merely to make a virtue of necessity and avoid rash acts.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

One Man's Family

First, a word about families and guidelines concerning their conduct. Chances are good that most American families already have such guidelines. These mostly promulgate rules governing such exasperating questions as the acceptable decibel level for audio applicances during certain hours, whether and when the offspring will pick up their far-flung *effects* and *the* assignment and performance of custodial duties for maintaining the family's quarters.

But have you thought of how hard it would be to distribute family guidlines of the sort that Jimmy Carter has just issued — guidelines meant to instruct others, in this case the whole mighty federal bureaucracy, in the details of how they are to treat members of your family? Mr. Carter's new memo arises from an evident intent to de-Billify his presidency and his re-election campaign, and it is an awkward, even tortured exercise. Imagine the deliberations, for instance, that went into deciding the degree of consanguinity that would be regarded as marking an individual as a member of the president's family for purposes of the guidelines. Siblings? Yes. Cousins? No. Ex-spouses? Hmm.

Behind the starchy lines of the president's warning to federal bureaucrats not to let themselves be exploited by members of his family is a failure to grasp a self-evident fact: that the problem does not arise from the bureaucracy's vulnerabilities or even from his relatives' indiscretions. it arises precisely from his own conception of his family as an extension of his official self, as a legitimate and appropriate instrument of governing, which is just all wrong in our democratic system. It makes a kind fo quasi-royal family out of the president's kin.

Thus did the president himself commit the basic mistake by using his brother — as he had previously used his wife and his mother and his sister and his son — to perform missions that he the president insisted were not ceremonial but substantive. Billy Carter, of course, was dispatched on a delicate mission involving the hostages in Iran. This was wrong, and still the president does not realize it. Indeed, he compounds his error, in his new memo, by singling out a category of contacts in which a family member, having been called by the president "to act as his official representiative at a ceremony, function, or *meeting in the United States or abroad,*" should be accorded "the courtesies and amenities appropriate to his or her official status and to the occasion — no more, no less." Is that not tempting the possibility of descending again into the very swamp from which he is trying to extricate himself? What he needs to issue is not a memo to the buraucracy but a vow to himself: Keep the family at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Aspects of the Campaign

Finally, the spotlight has been turned on President Carter and the campaign he has been running.

Recently, Mr. Carter had been going through the southern part of Texas and then the Deep South, taking Mr. Reagan to task for using the worlds "states rights" and his earlier allusion to the KKK.

But (then) the President denied he was accusing Mr. Reagan of "running a campaign of racism and hatred." It was, in effect, just the opposite of what the president had been implying with his own talks to Southern blacks.

There is one aspect to the whole business: It is being used for one purpose and one purpose alone, get the black minority's vote.

The black voters should be up in arms, not the politicians. While double-digit inflation takes its toll, while the U.S. foreign policy leaves almost everything to be desired, here the president "plays games" with words rather than concrete programs — all designed not to help the black people, but to get their vote. It says something about this president and this administration.

— Avalanche-Journal (Lubbock, Texas).

* * *

The presidential debates should go forward. The bickering should stop.

President Carter, having boycotted the first now brims with enthusiasm for a "one on one" with Ronald Reagan, followed by a third that would include John Anderson.

But now Mr. Reagan says he does not think it fair to leave Mr. Anderson out. Or for him to have to debate three times when the others debate only twice. All this is pure politics.

Meanwhile, the list of the nation's problems grows — and the need for solutions becomes more pressing. Up to now the campaign has been so shallow that we have had little opportunity even to learn more about the candidates as people.

Enough is enough. The election is not far away, and we have much to learn. The public interest is not being serviced by debates about debates.

— Press Herald (Portland, Maine).

* * *

We cannot go along with one argument directed against John Anderson, that anyone supporting (him) "is throwing away his vote." His more than 15 percent strength in the polls makes him more than a splinter candidate.

If we wish to oppose Mr. Anderson it should be on the basis of his energy views, opposition to the MX missile or his nearly 180-degree shift on other questions. But we should not oppose him because we think we are throwing our votes away.

It should be remembered that huge majorities and even small majorities, are built out of single votes.

The least successful among us has the same power in the voting booth as the president of the United States or the board chairman of Mobil.

Let us cast that vote wisely and for the man we consider to be the best of those running for the leadership of the free world.

— Daily News (Newport, R.I.)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 4, 1905

PARIS — One of the most striking figures of contemporary French poetry, Jose-Maria de Heredia, is dead. He was born in 1842, a descendant of the conquistadors of Spanish America. Not only did he bear the name of a family of "conquistadores," but both his appearance and his poetry testified to his origin. Since the publication of his first verses, critics have agreed in describing his sonnets imperishable. His works are not numerous, and his fame rests almost entirely on these sonnets, published in volume form as "Les Trophees." Jose-Maria de Heredia was a member of the French Academy, Librarian of the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal and Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

Fifty Years Ago
October 4, 1930

BERLIN — Stormy scenes of indignation on the part of a Fascist mob followed the condemnation by the supreme court in Leipzig today of the three young army officers, Lt. Hans Ludin, Richard Scheringer and Hans Wendt, to 18 months' imprisonment in a military fortress for high treason in attempting to create Fascist sympathy within the Reichswehr. Piercing cries of the Fascists' battle slogan, "Germany, awake!" rose as the mob in monotonous rhythm repeated the slogan "Revenge," aimed at the judges of the Supreme Court. Millions of little swastikas, the emblem of Aryan racial purity adopted by the National Socialists, were cut out of white paper and thrown in the air.

'A Different President Might Do Something Dangerous.'

A Tide of Protectionism

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The union official, paid to defend his labor union's protectionist stance, closed his office door, lowered his voice and said: "Frankly, some of our members have got a vested interest in the 'Chicken Little' syndrome. Remember the children's story of the chicken who had an acorn fall on his head and went round saying the sky was falling down?"

The protectionist tide is becoming increasingly difficult to stem. As the economic malaise bites deeper in the industrial world, sober voices like this are difficult to find, not just in the unions, but in industry, too. Even the multinationals, once the cutting edge of the free trade forces, are quiet these days. It is widely felt that the newly industrializing Third World nations are about to overrun the Western world with cheap goods, putting more people out of work, sabotaging carefully nurtured industries and maybe in the long run moving the center of gravity of economic power from the Atlantic nations to the Far East.

Surpulus

Yet, such reports are gross overexaggerations. The economic sky is not falling down. And the acorns that do fall are not all dangerous.

It is true that there is now emerging a whole string of mini-Japans, countries with their first, even their second, foot on the industrial ladder that can produce and market competitively a wide range of manufactured goods.

Brazil, Mexico, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan are the principal ones. The fact is, however, as a recently published study by the London-based Royal Institute of International Relations showed, they provide only just over 1 percent of the total consumption of manufactured goods in the OECD world. Moreover, the OECD's trade balance with the newly industrializing countries was $18 billion in surplus in 1977.

So large is this surplus that it has created nearly a million new jobs in the OECD countries. There are two major exceptions in this in *the OECD camp — the United* States and Canada. Both of them run deficits with this small group of countries. But taking the Third World as a whole, the United States exports far more manufactures to the developing countries than it imports. While only a quarter of U.S. manufactured imports come from the developing countries, these countries buy nearly 40 percent of all U.S. manufactured exports.

It is also important to note, when compared with other influences on the industrial scene, how relatively slight is the impact of Third World competition. Changes in home demand, increased productivity and competition with other industrialized countries are all the more significant factors. The Overseas Development Council reports that while the number of U.S. jobs lost to Third World competition is a mere 40,000 a year, more than six times as many jobs are lost due to technological advance. A British Foreign Office study comes to a similar conclusion.

Despite this accumulation of evidence, the Third World has become the easy scapegoat for economic decline in the Western world. In the last few years, the industrialized countries have introduced a large number of restrictive measures. Australia, Canada, France, Britain and the United States have imposed new quotas and so-called "orderly marketing agreements," limiting the developing countries' exports of footwear. The United States has forced the South Koreans to cut back their television exports to half the previous level.

Managed Trade

In 1973, the industrialized countries introduced the multi-fiber arrangement. It was held up as a model of "managed trade." It was meant to guarantee a certain amount of controlled growth to developing countries' textile exports. In the original agreement, this was 6 percent a year. In 1977, this was reduced to 4 percent, and now there are moves to reduce it even more.

The cost of this protectionism falls not just on the potential producers, but on the consumers, too. The Overseas Development Council argues that U.S. consumers, denied low-cost imports, paid out between 1975 and 1977 an extra $520 million for television sets, $1.2 billion for footwear, $660 million for sugar, $800 million for meat and $1.2 billion for carbon steel.

None of this can hide the raw fact that *certain* groups of workers in *certain* industries can watch their livelihood disappear as they are priced out of the market. As late as 1973, factory employment in textiles and clothing in the industrialized countries was around 9 million. Today, it is well under 3 million. Moreover, it appears that the burden of enforced unemployment falls on workers who are poorer, less educated and less skilled.

What is needed, however, is not more protectionism but an appreciation by industrialists of the great opportunity that exists in the Third World for Western exports, and the opportunities that exist at home for products shaped to new consumer demand that Third World countries do not have the expertise to meet.

At the same time, the electorate must be reminded that if domestic industry is not paced, even threatened, by the new world outside, shopping will be more expensive than it already is and inflation much, much worse.

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Letters

The Real War

The editorial "Iran's Real War" (IHT, Sept. 24) needs not only clarification, but also correction. The writer states that although the outcome of the Iran-Iraq conflict is not known, it "might bring Khomeini unexpected political dividends."

May I point out that the postponing of the Iranian teachers-students demonstration in opposition to the closure of universities and the compulsory imposition of Islamic educational program in its stead was, first, owed to the anticipated interference of the infamous *Hezbolahi mobs* (who are widely feared for their usage of physical violence for dispersing crowds) and secondly, from the fear of possible Iraqi air attacks.

A further point of information, is that the opposition groups have not to this date declared solidarity with Khomeini, neither have the high officials of the old regime, recently freed from prison. Some officials have been blackmailed into rendering their services loyally to Khomeini or risk loss of their families, hardly a willing declaration of solidarity.

Thus the gaining of political dividends by Khomeini remains somewhat dubious, as many believe that the mighty image of Khomeini proves to be hollow and due to be shattered.

S. VAFA.
Paris.

Amused

We were amused to read (IHT, Sept. 14) New York Times's book reviewer John Leonard's calling Robert Louis Stevenson "an intellectual lightweight."

A live ass has proverbial licence to bray at a dead lion.

JOHN McCALLAHAN.
Paris.

A Dissenting Voice On Zia as Spokesman

By Eqbal Ahmad

LAHORE, Pakistan — Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's chief martial-law administrator, addressed the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the Conference of Islamic Nations. For an isolated dictator lacking even a semblance of popular legitimacy, this opportunity to represent the Moslem peoples' opposition to Israel's illegal unification of Jerusalem is a godsend.

For weeks, the government-controlled press here has been emphasizing the "uniqueness" of the honor accord to Pakistan's self-appointed president. Yet, the choice of Gen. Zia to represent the Islamic nations betrays the mindless formalism and moral bankruptcy of Moslem governments. As such, it can only devalue the cause that he is expected to represent.

Dictator

No dictator can be a credible spokesman for justice and the rule of law. Gen. Zia is specially burdened by a record of disloyalty, broken oaths, betrayed promises, illegal acts and extreme violations of human rights.

In July, 1977, he staged the coup d'etat against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, for whom he had professed admiration and who had promoted him to chief of staff for presumed loyalty; in April, 1979, Gen. Zia executed his benefactor, violating one of the most cherished norms of Moslem culture. To legalize the murder, he rigged the higher courts and inaugurated a policy of systematically destroying the relatively independent judiciary.

On July 5, 1977, Gen. Zia told the nation that "his sole aim" in staging the coup was "to organize free and fair elections" that would be held that October, and he gave "a solemn assurance that I will not deviate from this schedule." That September, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi assured UN delegates that the election would be held on schedule; *48 hours later*, its postponement was announced in Islamabad.

Execution

In March, 1979, as the government prepared to execute Bhutto, the promise was renewed; after the execution, it was again canceled. Now there is little pretense of holding new elections. Instead, Gen. Zia has launched a plan of "Islamization" designed to win over conservative Moslem clerics. His Islam is shorn of the spiritual, moral and civic virtues that had assured Islamic civilization its richness and humanity. It revives a medieval penal code and outdated social practices.

Gen. Zia has effectively overthrown the Constitution he swore to protect. The Bill of Fundamental Rights has been suspended indefinitely; the tamed Supreme Court has concurred.

Unlike previous military governments, Gen. Zia's has deprived the judiciary of its power to review the decisions of martial-law courts. Citizens have no recourse against any violations of human and legal rights by these military courts which exercise wide civilian jurisdiction. Similarly, in a development hitherto unknown in Pakistan, the army's field investigation units are responsible for internal security; their powers, too, are unchecked by constitutional or legal provisions.

Victims report that their interrogating techniques are harsher than those of their civilian counterparts. The bureaucracy, which in the past civilianized military rule, is being systematically militarized. By junta orders, 10 percent of all new posts in the higher civil service must be filled by army officers; today, soldiers occupy important civilian positions.

The most reprehensible aspect of the Zia government is that it is brutalizing Pakistan's political culture. For the first time in memory highly publicized public executions have been carried out, and people have been flogged publicly and in prisons. Arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without trial have become the norm. During the [illegible] weeks that I have been here, at least two men — Nazir Abbasi, who was suspected of distributing opposition literature, and Inayat Masih, a Christian trade union [illegible] who demanded better safety measures after two maskless sanitation workers had died of asphyxiation while cleaning a sewer — have died under torture.

Ironies

There are other ironies in Gen. Zia's being a spokesman for the Palestinians' cause on behalf of the Islamic nations. First, in 1970, during the Jordanian civil war, he led the Pakistani military contingent against the Palestine Liberation Organization. Second, he addressed the General Assembly *the replacement of the man he* [illegible] executed. In 1974, it was Bhutto who convened the Islamic summit meeting and was elected chairman of the Islamic Conference; Gen. Zia has merely inherited that honor.

During their meeting in Islamabad last May, some embarrassed Moslem foreign ministers complained to Pakistani friends that protocol demanded their acceptance of Gen. Zia as their spokesman: After all, he was the conference's chairman. The mentality of sterile formalism betrayed by this, their only justification for nominating him, belongs more to the colonial, and less to the Islamic heritage.

Eqbal Ahmad, a Pakistani, is a Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a private research organization in Washington. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Senate 'Condemnation'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan committee of the U.S. Senate, with the counsel of a former federal judge, has issued its "condemnation" of influence-peddling and hostage-profiteering by the president's brother.

More important, President Carter himself is criticized for contributing to his brother's salability because the president knew "the enhancement of Billy Carter's importance in the eyes of the Libyans might be exploited by him for his own economic advantage." Jimmy Carter's protestations of ignorance are dismissed by the Senate with "this possibility was made more serious by the financial difficulties that, as the president knew, Billy Carter was experiencing."

The nine senators and the judge also sharply criticize the attorney general for hiding an intelligence report from his own investigators while the same top-secret report was being shared with Billy Carter — and most likely, the Libyans — by the president's national security adviser.

Lying under oath is also implicitly charged: the aide whose office is closest to Jimmy Carter's is said by the Senate to have "professed not to remember events relevant to the investigation which he could reasonably have been expected to remember."

Startling

Most startling of all, neither the president's personal word nor adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's sworn testimony are accepted as truth on the subject of telling Billy in April that his secret oil deal was known. Boxed in by conflicting evidence, and determined to protect the president, Mr. Brzezinski contradicted himself on the date of the call, leading the Senate to suspect in writing "whether the president participated in the decision to communicate at least some of the information to Billy Carter."

Here we have the president adjudged guilty of condoning his brother's illegal activities; the national security adviser officially criticized for "significantly risking" intelligence sources by acting "outside of his normal functions" to avoid political embarrassment; the attorney general chastised publicly for impeding an investigation and improperly telling the president that he could assure his brother of no prosecution; and the Carter appointments secretary suspected of falsely forgetting under oath.

That's not "much ado about nothing." That is an emphatic condemnation of White House venality. How do the Carterites react? "The subcommittee staff has found no significant impropriety," goes the White House statement (shifting significantly from previous claims of "no impropriety"), "but has raised certain issues involving questions of judgment."

Four years and $220,000 too late, Carter is now issuing "guidelines" to forbid his administration from continuing to do what he refuses to admit is wrongdoing.

Sleazy Defense

That morally sleazy defense — that no crimes were discovered, and only poor judgment was shown — will be snapped up by apologists who have derided as "mediagate" the exposure of Libyan penetration of the White House and its ensuing cover-up.

Lest we forget, the ethical standards promised by the holier-than-thou Carter gang were slightly higher than "we won't commit any felonies and get caught."

However, this devastating Senate report is only the second step down a long road. The report quietly mentions that all testimony is being forwarded to the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility for use in its own internal investigation.

Next comes the Shaheen Report, which the director of the OPR, Justice assures the Senate will be postponed past the election. Michael Shaheen is known to have blessed the present attorney general's previous transgressions; Benjamin Civiletti says he is confident that his loyal subordinate's report will reveal "no improprieties," at least none significant enough to be prosecuted.

As with the Lance prosecution, close examination of Senate and OPR testimony may start a chain reaction. Unreasonable forgetfulness under oath is a crime. Direct conflicts in testimony, which permeate these hearings, call for perjury probes. The prospect of a perjury rap does much to refresh recollections.

Sandbox Plot

Following that, no matter who is elected, will come the special prosecutor. He will investigate the probe of the Vesco-Carter "sandbox plot" suspiciously compartmentalized by the U.S. attorney's office in New York; he will check and review the Shaheen probe for malfeasance; he will find out if any other Carter family members received payments from the Libyans; he will seek indictments for any perjurious "I don't recall" that now protect the Georgian.

He will find out if evidence was destroyed or concealed about a formal, high-level "assurance" of a post-election pro-Arab tilt by Moamer Qadhafi reported to have been made to him.

Farfetched? Nearly two years ago, when a few of us demanded to know why Billy Carter's lobbying for Libya was not being investigated, who would have thought that a committee of the Senate would one day issue an unprecedented "condemnation"?

There's more to come.

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trauss Loses Chance o Cut Schmidt Lead

By Chris Catlin
Reuters

N — Less than 48 hours be- West Germany's federal elec- opposition challenger Franz Strauss appeared to have d a timely chance to cut into cellor Helmut Schmidt's ap- tly large lead.

three-and-a-half hour televi- confrontation between the dates ended without either of o leading contenders break- w ground or scoring an obvi- lvantage.

Strauss, fighting to close a by Mr. Schmidt of nearly 8 at in the latest public-opinion promised before the debate he would unmask Mr. idt as a play actor and "debt- ellor."

tead, his indictment of gov- nt finance policy was over- shadowed, along with other issues, by a clash of personalities in which charges of "personal defamation" and "calculated insult" were made.

An estimated 35-million voters watched the debate and with up to 13 percent of the voters said to be undecided shortly before the Sunday voting, it could have been the key battle of the campaign. The outcome, however, disappointed West German commentators. The most common complaint was that the real issues were lost in the invective.

Another criticism was that too much time was spent on old disputes such as Mr. Schmidt's "no" vote in a 1954 debate on the creation of the armed forces, and the 1962 Der Spiegel affair which led to Mr. Strauss' resignation as defense minister after he ostensibly lied to Parliament about his involvement in a raid on offices of the West German magazine.

Against expectations, much of the toughest language came not from the mercurial Mr. Strauss but from his opposition ally, Christian Democratic leader Helmut Kohl, who repeatedly taunted the chancellor.

He said it was "cheap and malicious" for Mr. Schmidt to question the opposition's ability to safeguard peace, and he was ashamed that the government had tried to spread discord in this way. The chancellor retorted: "That's the first time you've ever been ashamed for me. You should be ashamed of yourself."

The debate ranged over Bonn's handling of its policy of Ostpolitik towards Eastern Europe, disagreements with the United States, and the handling of the Afghan crisis before finishing on the emotional issue of domestic terrorism.

But the only new weapon in Mr. Strauss' election arsenal was an insinuation that East Germany might have been behind the Munich Oktoberfest bomb attack last week in which 13 people died. He said that he thought that the bombing had not originated from neo-Nazi extremism, as investigators believe. Instead, he asked why it was that so many refugees from East Germany "have infiltrated or settled into these [extreme rightist] organizations."

sh Gas Strike urs Smuggling om the North

The Associated Press

BLIN — Gangs of smug- some of them armed, are ng gasoline from Northern d into the Irish Republic, a wildcat strike by tanker s has caused a serious fuel age, police said.

spokesman said shotgun rid- n one tanker that crashed gh a customs post in County ghan fired shots in the air to off customs and police offi- Some police sources speculat- t guerrillas of the Provisional Republican Army are cashing the three-week-old fuel crisis e funds to buy weapons.

icials said a gallon of gaso- ells for three Irish pounds) on the black market, twice rmal price. They said smug- an make up to 7,000 pounds ankerload.

mier Charles Haughey has d troops in to 107 govern- designated filling stations to limited supplies to essential s. Soldiers took over tank- ometimes accompanied by police escorts.

Associated Press

United in song, the Labor Party leadership ended its Blackpool conference on Friday with a rendition of "Auld Lang Syne." James Callaghan, the party leader, is shown second from left.

U.K. Laborites End Talks Split on Naming Leader

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — The opposition Labor Party Friday ended its most divided and bitter annual conference in years, still in confusion about how to elect its next leader.

The battle between the right and left wings for control of the party worsened during the week, and when the conference ended, several prominent right-wingers pointedly stayed away as delegates linked hands to sing the traditional songs "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Red Flag."

The left has had a series of triumphs in its effort to commit Labor to more radical policies and to change its constitution to give trade unions and party activists more control over the leadership.

Right-wingers have vowed to fight back during the years before the next election, due in 1984.

The conference was overshadowed by uncertainty over how and when current leader James Callaghan's successor will be chosen. He had been widely expected to retire this autumn and former Finance Minister Denis Healey was the favorite to win an election among Labor's members of Parliament.

But, by a narrow majority, delegates unexpectedly voted to throw the election open to trade unionists and party workers, and then rejected three proposals on how to do so.

Finally, they voted to hold a special conference, probably in January, to decide the issue. Then another conference probably would be needed later, at which an election under the new method could be held. Any method with a wider electoral college would favor the more left-wing candidates.

The party found little time to attack Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government or to address the issue of mounting unemployment. One trade union leader said bitterly: "People in the country who are worried about their jobs will wonder what the hell we have been doing here all week."

Portugal to Vote Sunday After Lively Race

By Tom Burns
Washington Post Service

MADRID — For the better part of a three-week parliamentary election campaign, traffic came to a standstill in central Lisbon and in Oporto, Portugal's second city, as motorcades and other political events created a carnival atmosphere.

The festive mood is in contrast to the importance of the issues facing the voters Sunday as they choose between the three main parties — the center-right Democratic Alliance, the Socialists and the Communists — who have dominated at different stages the zigzag course of Portuguese politics since a group of officers overthrew a rightist authoritarian regime in April, 1974.

Not much has been said about how the next government, which will have a four-year mandate, will go about overhauling the constitution and sending the military definitively back to their barracks. Nor has there been much discussion of the challenges facing Portugal as it moves toward full membership in the European Economic Community. But there has been a lot of mudslinging.

The Socialists have made much of the fact that Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro, the leader of Democratic Alliance, with its conservative and Catholic backing, lives openly with a Danish divorcee and has separated from his Portuguese wife, the mother of his five children. Mr. Sa Carneiro's supporters hit back with a charge that the father of Mario Soares, the Socialist Party leader, was a defrocked priest.

Allegations on Finances

The Communists, who are expected to run a poor third on Sunday, got in on the act at the beginning of the summer when they charged, in their party press, that Mr. Sa Carneiro had failed, several years ago, to repay large debts contracted with a private bank that was subsequently nationalized.

The Socialists weighed in with further allegations of financial misdealings, and the premier instituted libel proceedings while his Democratic Alliance, with a slim majority in the outgoing National Assembly, averted a public inquiry into the charges.

Mr. Sa Carneiro and his aides have concentrated their fire on the orthodox Moscow line of the Portuguese Communists and the Marxist ambiguities of the Socialists. Strident anti-Communism has been a trademark of the Democratic Alliance government since it narrowly won power in an election 10 months ago.

The issues lie beneath the surface of the official party slogans. For the Communists it is a straight call to the voters to "defend April" — April being the code word for the 1974 revolution and the leftist constitution that it gave birth to. The Socialists officially want "one government, one majority, one president," which is a clear invitation to back President Antonio Ramalho Eanes by electing a government that is able to work closely with him. As befits the right of the spectrum, the governing Democratic Alliance offers a "secure government," and that means not only returning Mr. Sa Carneiro to power with an increased majority but also going on to upset Gen. Eanes in the presidential election that is to be held in December.

At the center of Portugal's political problems is the open and mutual contempt that separates Mr. Sa Carneiro and Gen. Eanes. Mr. Sa Carneiro is deeply committed to turning the clock back on the revolution. His government since last December has returned lands seized and occupied during the heady days of 1974 and 1975 to their original owners and has paid compensation to shareholders and industrialists affected by revolutionary takeovers. Over the past 10 months the Democratic Alliance government has moved to reduce the income tax and to introduce incentives for the private sector, and the annual inflation rate has declined from 24 percent to about 20 percent.

Gen. Eanes has shifted from playing the part of the neutral broker to being the presidential candidate of the Socialists, not least because he has come under withering attacks from Mr. Sa Carneiro, who charges the president with mismanagement and executive weaknesses.

The divisions between premier and president have grown since the last election. Mr. Sa Carneiro has said that if even he is re-elected Sunday, he will resign if President Eanes is re-elected in December in preference to the Democratic Alliance's presidential candidate, a center-right senior general, Antonio Soares Carneiro. Thus, crucial and decisive though the Sunday general elections are, they are at the same time a dress rehearsal for the second round of voting.

Common Positions

However, the Socialists broadly and officially agree with Mr. Sa Carneiro and the Democratic Alliance on the need to overhaul the dogmatic excesses of the revolutionary constitution, particularly those that enshrine a policy of nationalization as "an irreversible conquest" of the working class.

In addition, there is little substantive division on the necessity to ease the military out of politics and put an end to what is known as the Council of the Revolution, a body comprised of the veterans of the April, 1974, movement that acts as a constitutional watchdog. The two leading parties are also in accord in their support for Portuguese membership in the EEC and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Last December, Mr. Sa Carneiro's party got 45 percent of the vote and gained a six-seat majority over the Socialists and Communists in the 250-member National Assembly. The Socialists, the main party in Portugal in the immediate post-revolution years with a peak of 38 percent of the vote, were down to 27 percent of the electorate in December. The Communists polled 19 percent.

Portugal bans opinion surveys during campaigns, but an unofficial one conducted by the Lisbon magazine Tempo last week and published in Spain gave the Democratic Alliance 34 percent of the vote, the Socialists 21 percent, and the Communists 9 percent, with 34 percent undecided or unwilling to state their preference. Few observers are willing to predict a result in what all agree will be a close contest. The only consensus, as a result of the enthusiastic campaign, is that voter turnout could be as high as 90 percent.

Purge of 'Feudalism' Urged in China

Party Accuses Mao of Patriarchal Acts

By Richard Pascoe
Reuters

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party has accused its late chairman Mao of patriarchal actions and called for a purge of feudalistic influence from party ranks.

The People's Daily, the official party newspaper, said that political life in the party should be democratic and no single man should be allowed to dominate decision-making. "But because of the influence of feudalism, some leading comrades have unconsciously brought a patriarchal mentality into the party, something which even that great revolutionary, comrade Mao Tse-tung, could not avoid doing," the paper said.

"On occasions this patriarchal style of leadership became quite serious," it added. "Right up to today there are still some 'patriarchs' in the party who like to call the tune rather than decide things collectively, who like to have the final say in important matters rather than take part in joint discussion, who prefer flattery to contrary suggestions."

The paper quoted Mao's late brother, Mao Tse-tan, as saying in 1931 that the two men had once argued to the point the older Mao had threatened to beat him physically. But it said Mao Tse-tan had finally persuaded his brother that this was not the correct way to behave.

Mao Tse-tung himself later cited the incident as an example of how everyone should overcome backward thinking within themselves. "The 'backward thinking' which comrade Mao pointed out within himself was none other than the vestige of a patriarchal mentality and a feudal consciousness," the People's Daily said.

The oblique attack on Mao was in line with the party's current policy of continuing to hold up Mao thought as the collective wisdom of a generation of revolutionary veterans, while pointing out the chairman's own mistakes and shortcomings.

It follows an attack on the revolutionary anthem "The East is Red," for referring to Mao as "the great savior of the people." The state-run magazine Dushu recently compared the song unfavorably to the "International" which, in the Chinese version, includes the line: "There has never been a savior."

Mao's portraits are being removed gradually from public buildings, along with those of Chairman Hua Guofeng, as part of a campaign against personality cults.

400,000 Flee Thai Flood

Reuters

BANGKOK — Eight persons drowned and 400,000 were driven from their homes during monsoon floods in northern Thailand and in the rice-growing central plain, officials said Friday.

S. Businesses Discover Southeast Asia

Continued from Page 1)

: abandoning their prejudice t joint ventures and are tak- n local private and state ors as partners.

throughout these years of ion, U.S. banks have been here — making loans for in- nts, issuing letters of credit ders, financing heavy equip- and consumer-goods pur- , underwriting government

A Changing Land

-Malaysian state of Sabah, thern Borneo, is illustrative relentless foreign courting utheast Asia's natural re- s, trade and manufacturing.

m a low-flying plane, the ter- till looks much the way Buck, the American hunter, ed it 50 years ago. The eas jut into crescent-shaped set off by thin slivers of s from the rain forests. men in dugout canoes drift muddy rivers past bamboo t on stilts. An early morning velops the mountains; only wed-off peak of Mount Ki- shows through.

the imprints of transforma- already are there. The jungle fferent shade of green where nber has been cut and re- by cocoa plantations, palm es, or simply left to gnarled and shrubs. Logs float like ons in many of the inlets. Oil s rigs rise like cathedrals off rthwest coast.

On the island of Labuan, South Koreans are planning a $200-million sponge iron plant. The Sabah state government has opened bids for a $500-million pulp-and-paper complex. The Japanese operate a large copper mine and are building harbors, highways and a hydroelectric power station. Delegations of Saudi Arabians and Kuwaitis recently arrived to buy 120,000 acres in the Sabah interior for plantations and timber.

Weyerhaeuser, the big American wood-products group, came on the scene more than a decade ago — earlier than most of these ventures — and carved out its domain over several hundred thousand acres in the northeastern corner of Borneo.

Its base camp has the look of a well-established village. The 700 Asian employees and their families live in wood and metal-roofed bungalows. The shops are owned and run as private concessions by local Sabah merchants. A recreation center offers kung-fu and karate films. There are tennis and basketball courts, a hospital, a school and even a small mosque.

The American employees — there are only six — live in larger homes on the high ground overlooking the bay. And a hierarchy seems to be observed because the managing director's house is farthest up the hill.

Reforestation Lags

In Lahad Datu, 15 miles from company headquarters, local residents sport T-shirts with the words: "Weyerhaeuser: the tree-growing company." It is a bit of black humor. While the corporation claims to plant more trees than it cuts down in the United States, its reforestation program in Borneo has been nonexistent until very recently.

Company officials estimate they have cut down 100,000 acres of timber since operations began here, and they concede that at the current pace in less than 30 years there will not be any commercially exploitable wood left in the jungles under their control.

"The trees used to be only a few minutes away from the camp," said Mr. Walch, the burly managing director. "But you keep chopping and one day you wake up and they are pretty far away. It takes our workers two hours now to reach the work site."

It may be too late to save what is left of the original rain forest, but this swashbuckling era for U.S. investment seems to be coming to an end, here in Sabah and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. Under a new set of investment rules, the local government has decided to ban log exports by the mid-1980s and pressure foreign companies into joint manufacturing ventures with the state.

The reasons are not ecological. Rather, they reflect a desire to add a value to local natural resources, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide more jobs for the local population. Last year, Weyerhaeuser agreed to move from 100-percent ownership of its operations here into a 49-percent minority share in a joint venture with the Sabah state government. By 1983, log exports will be replaced by a $30-million manufacturing project that will turn out finished products — lumber, plywood and chips — for markets abroad.

"If it were up to us, we would stick with log exports," Mr. Walch said. "It makes a lot more economic sense to send the logs to Japan and have them processed there. They have the installations and the good labor force. But I guess it's the trend in Southeast Asia to move into manufacturing as much as possible. And we're not going to be left behind."

Protest in Bern On Permit Rule

The Associated Press

BERN — About 200 youths have taken to the main streets of Switzerland's capital in what they called a "demonstration against the prohibition to demonstrate." It was the latest in a string of civil protests in major Swiss cities.

The protest Thursday was intended to underscore demands for immediate revocation of the municipal requirement to obtain permits to organize a civil demonstration. The Bern executive council had ordered that the demonstration not take place in the principal arteries of downtown Bern.

When the demonstrators moved down those streets, stopping streetcars, police intervened, firing teargas and making five arrests. They said there were no injuries.

is Nunez, 96, in American blisher, Dies

The Associated Press

ACAS, Venezuela — Luis Nunez, 96, a major figure m American journalism and ne publisher of El Universal, ing Venezuelan newspaper, d here of a heart attack, the aper reported.

Nunez, who served as head Universal for more than half ury, died Thursday, the pa- d. He had joined the news- n 1922 as the single partner newspaper's founder, poet Mata. As publisher of El sal Mr. Nunez forged the aper into a powerful daily.

Venezuelan editor was also d with helping found the merican Press Association, and the Venezuelan Pub- Association.

arlos Garcia Bedoya

A (AP) — Carlos Garcia , 55, former Peruvian for- inister and ambassador to ited States, died Thursday er, the Foreign Ministry re-

50,000 Arrested In India Protest

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — More than 50,000 persons protesting rising prices with a massive show of civil disobedience were arrested Thursday and held briefly in the west-central Indian state of Maharashtra, state police said.

The statewide demonstrations, organized by opposition parties, coincided with the 111th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. Press reports said the protesters courted arrest in the nonviolent tradition of Gandhi by violating bans on public rallies. Those arrested were released later.

Violence was reported in one demonstration at Kolhapur, 217 miles south of Bombay, where crowds hurled stones at police, who fired tear gas to disperse them. At least 30 persons, most of them policemen, were injured, according to local reports.

DEATH NOTICES

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Sls. Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		—	A—A	—A	—					
45⅞	27½	ACF	2.50	5.8	7	425	43½	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	11½	AMF	1.24	5.9	8	455	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
24¾	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8	33	487	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	APL	.501		14	38	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
39¼	24¾	ARA	1.94	5.7	6	150	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	
9⅞	7	ASA	.5	6.9		633	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	ATO	.40	3.4	6	222	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+1
24⅛	17	AVX	.32	.9	15	168	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞	+1⅛
55	34½	AbbLab	1.20	2.3	16	240	53¼	52⅜	53	+ ½
35⅝	18⅞	AcmeC	1.40	4.9	6	5	28⅞	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	AdmDp	.04	1.0	7	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11	AdmEx	1.49a	10.		79	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
7½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20a	3.3	11	79	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
69⅞	26⅞	AMD	n		20	456	62⅞	59	62⅞	+2½
35½	28⅝	AMD	wi			84	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+1⅛
49½	29½	AetnLf	2.12	5.4	6	766	39⅝	38	39⅝	+1⅝
25⅛	15	Ahmans	1.20	5.7	6	43	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	2	Aileen			67	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
53½	27½	AirProd	.80	1.5	13	210	53½	53⅛	53⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	AirFrt	1.20	4.9	13	242	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
17½	7⅛	Akzona	.80	7.7	7	109	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	13.		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
99½	75½	AlaP	pf 11	14.		1200	82	80½	80½	—1½
83⅞	59½	AlaP	pf 9.44	14.		250	69½	69½	69½	+1½
70	54	AlaP	pf 8.16	14.		250	57½	57½	57½	— ½
33½	21	AlaGln	s.50	1.6	6	642	32	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	23½	Albany	1	3.1	8	21	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	6⅞	Alberto	.36	2.3	6	116	15½	14½	15½	+1
24⅞	16½	Albtsn s	.80	3.7	9	27	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	22⅞	Alcan s	1.40	3.9	6	461	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
37½	25½	AlcaSd	1.46	5.1	6	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	AlleghI	.40	5.9	21	1205	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	17½	AllgCo	1.08a	3.9	6	32	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
38	21⅝	AllgLud	1.40	4.1	4	566	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
57½	37	AllgLd	pf 3	5.9		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
21½	15½	AllgLd	pf2.19	12.		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17½	12½	AllgPw	1.80	13.	7	188	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅛	AllenGp	1	5.6	8	48	18	17	18	+ ⅛
61⅛	39	AlldCh	2.20	4.0	7	498	55⅝	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	AlldMnl	.72	6.8	6	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	AllgPd	s.20	1.8		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	AllldSr	1.70	7.5	6	198	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
37½	22⅞	AllisCh	1	6.5	7	165	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
20½	12	AlphPr	.72	4.4	7	169	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ½
75⅞	48⅞	Alcoa	3.20	4.5	5	514	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20⅝	AmSug	2.40a	4.3	18	133	56	54	55⅝	+2⅛
59½	39½	AmAgst	2.40	4.8	6	571	50⅛	49½	49½	— ⅝
76½	47	AmaxI	pf 3	6.6		4	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
22½	16⅝	Amrce	1.32	5.9	6	30	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
52	28½	Amrce	pf2.60	7.3		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	29½	AmHess	s1.30	3.0	5	2111	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
12⅞	6⅞	AmAir	.101			402	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
5½	2⅞	AmAir	wi			94	3⅛	3	3	
19	14	AAir	pf 2.18	15.		65	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	AmBkr	.20	1.3	15	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
88⅞	58½	ABrnds	e.10	7.5	7	156	81⅝	81	81⅝	+ ⅛
30½	21½	ABrd	pf2.25	11.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
44⅞	19⅞	ABrd	pf5.24	14.		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
45½	26	ABdcst	1.40	4.8	6	1599	33⅝	32	33⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	ABldM	.76	4.6	7	19	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
39⅞	27⅛	AmCan	2.90	8.8	6	188	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
22⅞	12½	AmCem	pf2.80	11.		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	ACentry			4	40	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	20⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.8	8	1063	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
27½	14⅝	ADT	1.28	4.7	9	832	u27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	AEIPw	2.20	13.	7	82	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	25½	AmExp	2	5.5	7	1159	37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
11½	7½	AFamil	.60	7.7	4	63	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
39½	24⅞	AGnCp	1	2.6	6	177	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+ 1⅛
35½	13½	AGnCo	1a	3.9		35	34	34	34	— ⅛
20⅞	15½	AGIBd	2.04e	12.		50	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	16⅞	AGnCv	1.44a	5.9		2	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅛	AHerLLt	.60	3.9	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
31½	22½	AmHoist	1.50	5.4	6	169	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅝
31½	21⅝	AHome	1.70	5.7	12	682	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
136½	101	AHome	pf 2	1.5		1	134	134	134	+3⅝
45⅝	26⅞	AmHosp	.92	2.1	14	1464	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8	AmInvt	.40	3.3	8	211	12	12	12	
59½	24⅞	AMI	.80	1.4	18	149	55⅞	54½	55½	+ ⅜
9½	4⅝	AmMarrs	.151			629	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	39⅞	AMotR	3.44	7.9	9	739	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	15⅛	AmSLFlo	.88b		3.8	42	23⅝	23	23⅝	
29½	17½	AShip	1	5.2	12	28	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
73½	44⅞	AStand	4	5.7	7	38	70½	69⅝	70½	+ ⅜
14½	8½	ASteril	.34	3.7	10	187	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28⅛	AmSt	2.80	8.8	8	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
57⅞	38½	AmStr	pf5.51	13.		10	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
50½	45	ATT	5	9.5	6	2557	52½	51⅝	52⅛	+1⅛
59⅝	48⅛	ATT	pf 4	7.3		11	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+1⅝
46⅞	38⅞	ATT	pf 3.64	8.0		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1⅝
45⅝	31½	ATT	pf 3.74	10.		4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13	AWat	pf1.43	9.9		2230	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
12½	8⅞	AWat	pf1.25	12.		210	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
13	10	AWat	pf1.25	12.		2100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
34⅛	16	Ameron	1.40	4.7	6	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	11½	AmesD	.60	3.3	6	24	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
29	18½	Ametek	s 1	3.2	15	406	u31½	29⅝	31	+2
15⅝	10⅛	Amfac	1.32	4.8	11	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
51½	33	AMPInc	1	2.0	14	159	49	47½	49	+1⅛
30½	18	Amoco	.60a	2.1	6	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅞	Ampex	.24	.9	17	135	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
12½	4⅞	AmpepCo	1a	.9	10	119	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
31	14	Amstar	1.35	4.5	9	470	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
6½	5⅞	Amst	pf .68	11.		3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
48½	30⅛	Amsted	2.48	5.5	6	129	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅜
36	19⅞	AmStd	1	.23	7	30	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛	+ ½
21½	12⅞	Anchor	1.28	6.7	7	20	19	18⅞	19	
27⅞	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	4.7	6	84	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅞	Angelica	.40	3.3	6	281	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
31½	24⅞	AnheuBu	1.96	3.4	8	656	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	
27⅞	20⅞	AnixIr	s .24	.9	12	651	26⅛	25⅛	26	+1⅛
22⅞	18	Apache	s.28	.9	25	971	32⅛	29⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
77	54	ApPow	pf8.12	13.		220	62	62	62	—1½
12½	5½	ApldDig	.16	.6	11	76	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅛	7½	ApolMg	1.55i	10.	13	43	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	5.5	5	67	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	Arcol	pf2.16	8.0	10	27	27	27	27	
39⅞	21½	ArchDn	.20b	.5	12	1008	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	ArcElEn	.051			20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	ArizPS	2.12	12.	6	1826	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
105½	77	ArlPuf	10.70	11.		260	94½	94½	94½	— ½
9⅞	6⅝	ArkBest	.40	6.7	8	60	6	5⅞	6	
33½	21⅞	ArkLG	s1.34	3.9	10	158	32½	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	ArlenRlty			9	220	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	Armada			9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
34	22⅞	Armco	1.64	5.0	7	164	32½	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
43	28⅛	Armc	pf2.10	5.3		31	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
23⅞	14⅞	ArmRu	1.20	7.0	12	25	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ArmWin	1.10	7.4	7	2414	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	AroCorp	.40	5.1	6	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	19⅞	ArrowE	.29r	.9	11	80	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛	+2⅝
17	9½	Arvin	1.12	7.0	11	110	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
26⅛	18½	Arvin	pf 2	8.2		1	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
56⅞	22⅞	Asarco	1.40a	2.2	4	487	63⅝	62	63⅝	+1⅝
42⅝	25⅝	AshOil	2.20	5.6	5	126	39	37⅝	39	+ ⅞
46⅞	36⅛	AshOil	pf4.50	11.		4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	AsdDG	1.60	6.4	7	39	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Athlone	1.40	6.1	5	7	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅜
14⅞	10⅝	AtlCit	1.80	12.	1	119	14	14	14	— ⅛
57⅞	42⅞	AtlRich	s1.90	3.3	9	2581	u58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
387⅞	241⅛	AtlRc	pf 3	8.2		2	u392	390⅛	392	+4⅛
48	34	AtlRc	pf3.75	10.		2	u40	37⅛	37	+1½
138	84	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.0		27	u139⅞	137⅞	138½	+1⅝
24⅛	10½	AtlasCo	.40	.88	15	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	21⅛	Augat	.48	1.2	21	126	40⅝	40	40	+ ⅛
51⅞	32½	AutoDta	.76	1.7	18	164	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	12½	AvcoCp	.20	1.4	4	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
59	38⅛	Avco	pf 3.20	6.1		2	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	6.4		2	66	66	66	+2
25⅛	15½	Avery	.72	3.2	8	550	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
48	19⅞	Avnet	1	2.2	9	1343	47	45	47	+2
50½	31⅛	Avon	3	8.2	9	1543	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	17⅞	Aydin s		21	190	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜	
		—	B—B	—B	—					
3⅛	1⅛	BT Mtg			145	3	2⅝	3		
18½	7⅝	Bache	.60a	3.7	5	341	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
42½	27⅞	BkHnt	s .40	1.0	22	614	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅞	BalGor	.36	1.3	16	5	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
50	23⅞	BaldwU	1.40	3.4	8	44	41⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
74⅛	35⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	2.9		7	71	70	70	+2⅝
28⅛	19	BallCp	1.60	5.8	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
37½	19	BallMM	.10	.4	14	520	25⅛	24½	24⅝	
24⅛	18⅝	BallGE	2.56	12.	7	103	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
45⅛	34⅛	Balt	pf4.50	12.		2	36½	36½	36½	
43	19⅛	BanCal	1.12	4.0	6	12	28½	27⅝	28	— ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	BanGas	.70	3.1	11	10	22	22	22	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	BangPnt	1	3.9	4	42	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
44½	23	BanP	pf 2	5.7		6	35	35	35	
39⅞	26⅝	BkNY	2.72	7.8	5	40	35⅛	34⅝	35	
15⅛	10⅝	BkNva	1.32	8.8	5	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅞	20⅛	BnkAm	1.44	5.9	6	1366	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	BkAmRt	n1.40		7.3	15	48	22	22	— ⅜
58⅞	35⅞	BankTr	s2.30	6.0	4	82	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
51⅛	31	BkTr	pf4.50	9.2		1	49	49	49	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅞	Banner	.14	1.1	13	53	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
64⅛	43⅝	BarberO	1.60	2.4	17	1233	u68½	66⅝	67⅝	+5⅝
20	10⅝	BardCR	.40	2.3	12	249	18⅝	18½	18½	
25⅛	20⅝	BarbGr	.80	3.2	9	24	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	
27½	16⅛	BarnBk	n1.20	4.7	6	40	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19⅛	BaryWr	s.32	1.4	18	404	22⅝	22	22⅝	+1⅛
8⅝	3⅛	BasRsNY	n		32	942	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
61	22⅛	Bausch	1.16	2.3	14	1454	57⅛	54	57	+3⅝
55⅛	35⅛	BaxTrav	.64	1.2	16	635	u53⅝	51	52⅝	+1⅝
9½	3⅝	BayFncl			19	511	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	BayStG	2.20	9.9	6	17	22	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	39⅞	BayLm	2	3.6	5	7	55	55	55	+ ⅛
33⅛	21½	Bearing	1	3.7	8	81	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
24½	16½	BeatFd	1.30	6.4	7	612	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
47⅞	34⅝	Beat	pf 3.38	8.2		1	41⅝	41⅝	41	
18⅞	13	AWat	pf1.43	9.9		2230	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
12½	8⅞	AWat	pf1.25	12.		210	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
13	10	AWat	pf1.25	12.		2100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
34⅛	16	Ameron	1.40	4.7	6	3	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	AmesD	.60	3.3	6	24	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
29	18½	Ametek	s 1	3.2	15	406	u31½	29⅝	31	+2
15⅝	10⅛	Amfac	1.32	4.8	11	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
51½	33	AMPInc	1	2.0	14	159	49	47½	49	+1⅛
30½	18	Amoco	.60a	2.1	6	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅞	Ampex	.24	.9	17	135	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
12½	4⅞	AmpepCo	1a	.9	10	119	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
31	14	Amstar	1.35	4.5	9	470	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
6½	5⅞	Amst	pf .68	11.		3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
48½	30⅛	Amsted	2.48	5.5	6	129	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅜
36	19⅞	AmStd	1	.23	7	30	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛	+ ½
21½	12⅞	Anchor	1.28	6.7	7	20	19	18⅞	19	
27⅞	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	4.7	6	84	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅞	Angelica	.40	3.3	6	281	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
31½	24⅞	AnheuBu	1.96	3.4	8	656	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	
27⅞	20⅞	AnixIr	s .24	.9	12	651	26⅛	25⅛	26	+1⅛
22⅞	18	Apache	s.28	.9	25	971	32⅛	29⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
77	54	ApPow	pf8.12	13.		220	62	62	62	—1½
12½	5½	ApldDig	.16	.6	11	76	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅛	7½	ApolMg	1.55i	10.	13	43	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	5.5	5	67	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	Arcol	pf2.16	8.0	10	27	27	27	27	
39⅞	21½	ArchDn	.20b	.5	12	1008	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	ArcElEn	.051			20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	ArizPS	2.12	12.	6	1826	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
105½	77	ArlPuf	10.70	11.		260	94½	94½	94½	— ½
9⅞	6⅝	ArkBest	.40	6.7	8	60	6	5⅞	6	
33½	21⅞	ArkLG	s1.34	3.9	10	158	32½	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	ArlenRlty			9	220	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	Armada			9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
34	22⅞	Armco	1.64	5.0	7	164	32½	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
43	28⅛	Armc	pf2.10	5.3		31	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
23⅞	14⅞	ArmRu	1.20	7.0	12	25	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ArmWin	1.10	7.4	7	2414	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	AroCorp	.40	5.1	6	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	19⅞	ArrowE	.29r	.9	11	80	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛	+2⅝
17	9½	Arvin	1.12	7.0	11	110	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
26⅛	18½	Arvin	pf 2	8.2		1	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
56⅞	22⅞	Asarco	1.40a	2.2	4	487	63⅝	62	63⅝	+1⅝
42⅝	25⅝	AshOil	2.20	5.6	5	126	39	37⅝	39	+ ⅞
46⅞	36⅛	AshOil	pf4.50	11.		4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	AsdDG	1.60	6.4	7	39	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Athlone	1.40	6.1	5	7	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅜
14⅞	10⅝	AtlCit	1.80	12.	1	119	14	14	14	— ⅛
57⅞	42⅞	AtlRich	s1.90	3.3	9	2581	u58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
387⅞	241⅛	AtlRc	pf 3	8.2		2	u392	390⅛	392	+4⅛
48	34	AtlRc	pf3.75	10.		2	u40	37⅛	37	+1½
138	84	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.0		27	u139⅞	137⅞	138½	+1⅝
24⅛	10½	AtlasCo	.40	.88	15	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	21⅛	Augat	.48	1.2	21	126	40⅝	40	40	+ ⅛
51⅞	32½	AutoDta	.76	1.7	18	164	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	12½	AvcoCp	.20	1.4	4	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
59	38⅛	Avco	pf 3.20	6.1		2	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	6.4		2	66	66	66	+2
25⅛	15½	Avery	.72	3.2	8	550	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
48	19⅞	Avnet	1	2.2	9	1343	47	45	47	+2
50½	31⅛	Avon	3	8.2	9	1543	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	17⅞	Aydin s		21	190	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜	
		—	B—B	—B	—					
3⅛	1⅛	BT Mtg			145	3	2⅝	3		
18½	7⅝	Bache	.60a	3.7	5	341	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
42½	27⅞	BkHnt	s .40	1.0	22	614	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
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28⅛	19	BallCp	1.60	5.8	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
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Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune weekend

The Twyla Tharp Style: Dazzling "Boogie Ballet"

by Susan Reimer-Torn

BRUSSELS — Outfitted in gym shorts and sneakers, men and women dancers gyrate and shimmy, bump and slup, slide and spin across the stage with virtuoso nonchalance. They maintain their low-key, "just-boogie" cool even while dazzling the audience with spectacular turns, jumps and lifts.

An unusually tall woman carves a statuesque arabesque, providing a moment of imperious calm in the storm of movement. The dancers ramble and scramble, nearly collide and disperse with a reckless abandon that is somehow perfectly timed.

Is there such a thing as casual precision? Can dancers be both formal and contemporary, look at once in perfect control and refreshingly natural? Twyla Tharp, the 38-year-old American choreographer hailed as "the herald of a new age," thinks so; these juxtapositions are the hallmarks of her truly original style.

The combination of the familiar and the polished makes Tharp's company is exciting to serious dance watchers as it is to street kids. Watching a Tharp ballet is like seeing a slight-of-offbeat ballet dancer hanging loose in a disco where old American jazz and nostalgia are played. Imagine a dance pro[illegible] proposing a lightning-fast, intricate routi[illegible] and then asking more than a dozen friends spin off equally complex solos, all thematically related to the original — and you begin to get the idea. Critics, trying to describe what Twyla's dancers do, simply call it "thang."

Interviewed last week in Brussels, just before the opening night of her European tour, Tharp denied that her references to popular dance attempt a statement about the young. Small, intense and every bit as speedy, playful and earnest as her dances, she explained:

"I do want my work to be in the mainstream of people's lives. Great composers, like Brahms, for example, have always picked up on the social dances and music around. It's a question of the audience's perspective. When my dancers do the impossible dropped from the possible, it gives people something to connect to."

The improvised look that so delights Tharp's audiences is, of course, deceptive. Her dances are meticulously structured. What looks like a quick, idiosyncratic succession of random movements can actually be a seven sequential movements performed by a dancer who then repeats them all simultaneously, enlisting every possible part of the body. Tharp insists that her complex composition methods are her own "private, particular pleasure" and "nobody else's concern."

Watching a rehearsal dispels any illusion of throwaway abandon. The directs with hawk-like concentration. She stations one dancer not to rush, "Well, not really rush, but anticipate" a head roll and directs a jiving, amorphous group not to "[illegible] their formations for granted."

A native of Indiana, she was trained in classical ballet as well as modern dance, tap, baton-twirling, acrobatics, piano and harmony. Tharp eludes categories. Her dancers "tharp" through an utterly original genre of ensemble pieces, a cycle of dances set to vintage jazz beginning with her "Eight Jelly Rolls" (to songs of Jelly Roll Morton) and including "The Bix Pieces" (to Bix Beiderbecke music), "The Raggedy Dances" (Scott Joplin), "Sue's Leg" (Fats Waller) and the most recent "Baker's Dozen" danced to the piano music of Willie "the Lion" Smith. (This last and "Eight Jelly Rolls" are on the program of the present tour.)

She has a gift for the unexpected that was apparent even in her early days as an irreverent member of dance's avant-garde. She stormed the bastions of classical ballet in 1973 when she choreographed "Deuce Coupe" for members of her own and the Joffrey Ballet company. While groups of dancers rock 'n' roll to the Beach Boys, a lone ballerina pristinely performs a whole canon of ballet steps in alphabetical order. Meanwhile a group of young graffiti artists recruited from the subway paint a huge backdrop with spray cans.

Tharp achieved celebrity status only when she choreographed "Push Comes to Shove" for New York's American Ballet Theater and Mikhail Baryshnikov in 1976. She recalls the ballet dancers' "enormous resistance" to working with her but explains that "Misha wanted to do it so badly they finally agreed to try." This witty, vaudevillian tour de force revealed an entirely new aspect of superstar Baryshnikov's talent, and the critical attention catapulted Tharp into national prominence in the United States.

[illegible]arsal, Twyla Tharp's company gyrates, bumps, spins and slides.

She had come a long way from the 1965 premiere of her first work to an audience of 12 at Hunter College in New York. In recent years, she has had two hour-long television specials, made dances for Olympic champion ice skater John Curry, choreographed a duet for ballet dancer Peter Martins and the Pittsburgh Steeler's receiver, Lynn Swan. She also choreographed the movie version of "Hair" and presented her company in a Broadway theater last spring.

Twyla admits that her success and "unique position" have given her an enormous sense of responsibility. She is certain that "the public always likes to see successes fail."

She bristles at the accusation that her intensely personal style is beginning to burn itself out. "That's like saying I can't use any words today that I used yesterday. It's ridiculous. I use the things I now understand best. Of course, it may resemble something I've done before. If it's good, so what?"

She continues to describe three new works, each quite different. One is danced to a symphony played on a synthesizer, composed by an unknown, 80-year-old Armenian; the second is a "coherent narrative" called "Short Stories" and the last, "Third Suite," danced to Bach and "acknowledging the classic tradition," is planned to premiere in Paris this week. She is also working on Milos Forman's next film, "Ragtime," and a television special for London.

She smiles: "Look, I'm more easily bored than anyone else I know. I can bore myself sooner than the critics and I certainly wouldn't want that to happen."

Twyla Tharp Dance Company. Oct. 6-12: Paris, Theatre des Champs-Elysees. Oct. 16-19: Milan, Teatro Nazionale, Piazza Piemonte. ■

Gysin: Inventor, Painter, Poet

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — He's got one in the bedroom. Another in the living room, stashed among all the drawings and paintings under cloth. The Georges Pompidou Center, across the street, bought an earlier model years ago, but still has not displayed it with its permanent collection.

It's a pity, because Brion Gysin's "Dreamachine" seems to work, even if most people need several sittings before they actually experience a dreamlike sequence of images. Why it works is another question. The 1.5-meter-high contraption is actually just two transparent cylinders with slots in them that encase a motor flashing stroboscopic pulses of light — at 18 flashes per second.

"The only person that it ever worked on the first time around was Helena Rubinstein," says Gysin, the American writer and artist who invented it with the late British mathematician Ian Sommerville. "She would say, 'Oh yes, I had a boat trip. Oh, I'm in a speed boat between Venice and the airport. Ooh, I'm taking the train in Venice.' She really saw them all like movies."

Painter, poet, inventor, Gysin has been described as an artist who makes things happen. For a man who can handle seven languages, it is no surprise that his true metier is language in all forms. His "writing paintings" are being shown here for the first time in a group show called "Ecritures" at the Fondation Nationale des Arts Graphiques et Plastiques — the former Solomon Rothschild home where, he says, "I was entertained privately in 1939."

The paintings date from 1959 to 1963, when Gysin was living at an old hotel (now Le Vieux Paris) on rue Git-le-Coeur that came to be the breeding ground of the Beat generation. The paintings arose out of his experiments with calligraphy and from studying Japanese in the U.S. Army during the war.

"Painting as image was being eaten up by Picasso," he explains. "He was the last cannibal. Then people began to be interested in *la matiere*, the stuff. What does the stuff do?"

Gysin's paintings juxtapose Japanese characters, which are read vertically, with Arabic lettering, read horizontally, right to left, to form a textured grid that has the "magic" of a written language.

Gysin is no stranger to magic. Though he has been living in Paris since 1934, for the past 23 years he has been a regular visitor to Tangier, where "magic is practiced more assiduously than hygiene." For a while, he ran a restaurant there called The Thousand and One Nights. "It was well-named, for some unforeseen, complex, cataclysmic catastrophe occurred every night."

He opened it in partnership with 30 musicians from the nearby hill town of Joujouka who celebrated the ancient rites of Pan with wild Moroccan music. When Gysin first heard the group, once described by Timothy Leary as "a 4,000-year-old rock 'n' roll band," he said, "I want to hear this music for the rest of my life." The musicians told him to stay, but "there was this small problem of money, you see." Eventually, he says, "I fell out of business not over money but magic." (The group, "The Master Musicians of Joujouka," will visit Paris in late October.)

It was during those eventful years that the Dreamachine was being considered for mass production by several manufacturers, but it was never made. The Japanese wanted to make it into a toy. One European manufacturer thought it would make a good sleep inducer. Though the machine is currently being serialized in only 20 copies by a private art dealer, Gysin is confident of its future.

The world of Brion Gysin is expansive, eclectic. Perhaps that's why, at the orders of Andre Breton, Gysin's drawings were removed from the famous 1935 Surrealist Drawings show in Paris. "I never got the full trial," he says, but Breton "*knew* I didn't take him seriously." It was Gysin's first show; he wasn't even 20.

As a writer, he was one of the first Fulbright Fellows, recognized for his books, "The History of Slavery in Canada" and "To Master, a Long Goodnight." His writing has supplanted his visual work these days, including a 12-year-old project for Doubleday chronicling those he has known and worked with since the days of the old Beat hotel. His book of writings and collaborations with William Burroughs, "The Third Mind," finally appeared several years ago, after more than a decade in manuscript.

Sean Newton

Brion Gysin's method is to put things together and "give them a creative push."

Gysin is considered one of the fathers of sound poetry, which he defines as "getting poetry off the page and back into performance." He is known for his permutations of phrases and other experiments with language, chiefly using tape recorders. "The idea is to put the material into a certain risk situation and give it a creative push. Then the thing makes itself. That's always been my principle."

Wanting to bring the painter's techniques to writing, he discovered the "cut-up," a collage of texts, not pictures. "While cutting a mount for a drawing, I sliced through a pile of newspapers. I picked up the raw words and began to piece together the texts."

But Gysin is always moving on: One discovery provokes another. It was Burroughs who put the cut-up to more extensive use, in everything after his classic novel, "Naked Lunch." Gysin later wrote a screenplay of it, still unproduced, that Mick Jagger, David Bowie, Iggy Pop, James Taylor all considered optioning for film.

Gysin recalls discussing it once with Milos Forman. "We were having dinner in La Coupole. Milos said, 'I will never have anything to do with sex and drugs.' " Gysin asked him, "Well, what are you going to do then?" Forman's reply: "I'm going to do 'Hair!' "

"Ecritures" runs to Nov. 2 at the Fondation Nationale des Arts Graphiques et Plastiques, 11 rue Berryer, Paris 8, from 2 to 7 p.m. every day except Tuesday. ■

Enthralling and Silent: The Black Forest

by Francine Stone

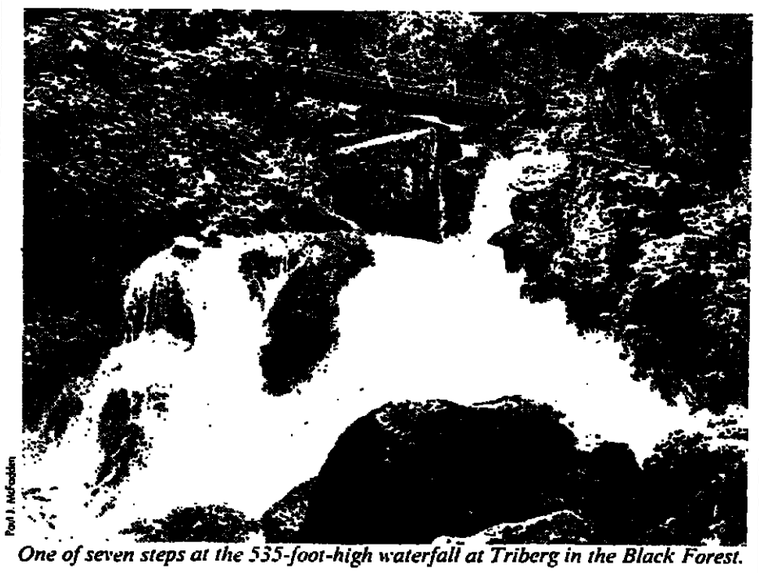
DORNSTETTEN, West Germany — The Painted Desert can't compare with technicolor and the Blue Grotto requires some imagination, but the Black Forest is magnificently black — a coniferous, silent, enthralling black that draws the traveler deep into its fabled woods.

This region of the Federal Republic of Germany, some 150 square miles tucked between the Alps and the Rhine in the extreme southwestern corner of the country, was isolated from the rest of Europe for centuries by its maze of steep valleys and dense pine forests. The Alemannic peoples who lived here barely made a scratch in the miles of woodland. They cleared the hilltops for orchards and vineyards and then turned the felled timber into rafts on which they ventured out of their seclusion from time to time to sell lumber and hand-carved clocks in the cities of the Lowlands. Their huge farmhouses included stables and workshops under one long sloping roof to bear the winter snows.

Not until the mid-18th century did a thoroughfare penetrate their forest world. A road was cut to make way for the young Marie Antoinette, journeying from Vienna to Paris with an entourage of 100 carriages for her fateful marriage to the dauphin of France.

That was in 1770. By 1870, the first railroad, descending 2,000 feet down the Hell Valley ravine to Fribourg, opened up the Black Forest to regular travelers. Today, a motorist can reach the borders of the Schwarzwald via the Stuttgart-Karlsruhe-Basel autobahn, and drive its spine on the Black Forest Crest Highway or crisscross its uplands on any number of smaller, scenic routes. But the Black Forest remains serenely out of the way.

The woods beckon like illustrations in a children's book. They are inkiest in the swirling mists of late summer. In the winter, they sparkle with hoarfrost. But autumn shows them at their Hansel and Gretel best. Hikers wander the winding river valleys, climb up through stand after stand of stately pine, out across meadows carpeted with foxglove and marjoram, back into the wooded undergrowth of moss and fern and break out at last on ridges that command views of faraway France and Switzerland.



Paul J. McFadden

One of seven steps at the 535-foot-high waterfall at Triberg in the Black Forest.

On foot, horseback, cross-country skis, in a toboggan or horse-drawn sleigh, the landscape invites exploration. There are well-marked paths, provided with such conveniences as circular trails doubling back on car parks and signposts to the flora and fauna. This village, Dornstetten, has even organized a fungi advisory service for mushroom hunters. The ultimate thoughtfulness, however, is called "Walking Without Luggage." Under this scheme, visitors follow a prearranged route on foot, unencumbered by suitcases, which are conveyed from one hotel to the next.

Since Roman times, the Black Forest has been known for its hot springs. Of the 60 thermal spas, Baden-Baden is perhaps the most famous. The mere name evokes sumptuous elegance. No amenity is neglected, no price too high for those who gather there to take the cures. There are saunas and massages by day, casinos and concerts by night. One sips Kirchwasser at the Iffezheim racetrack, nibbles smoked ham in the gardens of the Brenner Park Hotel and trims one's figure in the marble pools of the Kurhaus. Life is exceedingly pleasant in Baden-Baden.

Above the Rhine valley and stretching away to the south rise the mountains of the Upper Black Forest. At altitudes that range between 2,300 and 5,000 feet, the very air of the peaks and high valleys is touted for its restorative powers. Here one finds what are known as "climactic cures." Because of a high-pressure system that maintains mild temperatures and fair skies, the Upper Black Forest enjoys sunshine when the rest of Europe is plunged in damp and gloom. The pure mountain air lets in plenty of solar radiation, which works wonders on weary bodies.

People come here for relief from rheumatic, arthritic, vascular and circulatory complaints, from general symptoms of exhaustion and for treatment after accidents as well as for premature aging. Hoechenswand, to pick at random from over 200 health resorts, offers thermal baths, physiotherapy, underwater massage, air and sunbathing, sauna, mud packs, vapor baths, special diets and kinetic exercises in outdoor and indoor swimming pools. The sick get well and the healthy get downright radiant.

A recuperative holiday, whether or not you are ailing, cannot help but be an active occasion. The steep slopes of the mountains lend themselves to hang gliding and soaring. Lakes such as the Schluchsee and the Titisee bristle with sails. Outdoor chess on giant promenade chessboards makes moving sculpture. Skittles, skat, golf, tennis, cycling, fishing, gymnastics, canoeing, skating, skiing and curling in the winter are all featured sports at the large hotels. If organized activity appeals, this is the place.

The towns, villages and hamlets of the Black Forest repay the time spent poking, if you prefer lazier pursuits. In the area of Freudenstadt, for example, tiny mill towns lying along the Nagold river seem lost in the 19th century. The station house, the *gasthof* and the paper and textile mills share similar neoclassical facades of red sandstone. The river rushes by. The sidewalks are empty. In the Upper Black Forest to the south, the villages keep up their old market squares, ringed with clock towers, the windows are full of flowerboxes, the bakeries redolent of the aroma of black bread and onion cakes — an autumn specialty to be taken with Suser wine.

One note common to all Black Forest pleasures is the quiet. The pine needles muffle footsteps. Gliders ride the air without engines. Vehicular traffic is restricted in health resorts. Motorboats are prohibited on several lakes.

Far from being eerie, the silence of the Black Forest is just about the coziest quiet imaginable. It is the peace of a forest clearing, the warmth of the local cherry brandy, the subtle flavor of venison, the sense of well-being in a bedroom under the eaves of a Black Forest house, the taciturn but friendly nature of the people themselves, farmers and woodsmen who open their homes and taverns to visitors but spare them the prattle.

Everywhere the influence of the woods is felt, spreading its gentle black dignity. In the Black Forest, tourism is not an industry; it is a relationship of man with nature. And, for once, neither is diminished. ■

The Splashiest Grand Prix: Speedboat Racing on the Seine

by Rard Oliver

PARIS — There is Le Mans, of course, and the Monaco Grand Prix, but the splashiest, possibly most dangerous race of all is the world championship Formula 1 competition to be held this Sunday right in the heart of Paris.

An armada of boats from 18 nations will [illegible]er on the Seine on Oct. 5 for "Les Six Heures de Paris," the 26th annual Grand Prix d'International dance, a grueling endurance race for the world cup of speedboat racing.

Sleek "hot rod" catamarans will roar up and down the Seine at speeds of up to 220 kilometers per hour (136 mph) in the effort to win. Powered by outboard engines and burning fuel by the pound, these twin-hulled racers have been clocked at 280 kph — and 100 decibels.

Admission to the race is free and is a water spectacular worthy of Esther Williams. Hairpin turns carve 15-foot-high walls of water; flat out on the straightaway, the "pickle forks" leave 100-foot-long white "rooster tails."

"We try to make them fly," says three-time winner Bob Spalding from England. "The idea is to keep as much of the boat as possible out of the water, just keeping the propeller in." His vessel is one of the few not using airplane fuel this year.

While they don't really fly — they plane — they are not seaworthy either: Hitting an ocean wave at 280 kph would tear these 400-pound plywood boats apart — which is why the races are held on inland lakes and rivers in cities like Berlin, Washington D.C. and Milan, where they are a popular spectator sport. (Last June's contest at Bristol, England, attracted 100,000 people.)

The Paris race, one of the oldest, is still considered the hardest to navigate. Half of the starters usually fail to finish.

"The first hour is like a demolition Derby," says Tom Percival, also of England, the favorite to win this Sunday. "There's always a lot of timber floating on the river," adds Spalding. "Broken boats, barrels, everything."

Starting at the Pont d'Iena at the foot of the Eiffel Tower, the "oval track" continues three-quarters of a mile downstream — and under four more bridges — to the Pont Garigiano, where the Seine is only 120 meters wide, split by the Ile des Cygnes.

The race is also hard on drivers. Each boat has two pilots who alternate one-hour shifts at the helm. "The Paris race is very dangerous," says Peter Inward, a nine-time veteran of the course who has only finished three times. "When it looks like something is going wrong, you try to dive out of the boat at the last minute — if you can."

Only 14 of the men are full-time professional racers; most earn their living doing something else. It's an expensive sport and can cost a competitor up to $100,000 a year per boat, though most racers are sponsored by cigarette and liquor companies.

Still, the race continues, even in the age of the energy crisis. As Jean-Noel Bladinaire, the French founder of the race and president of the Yacht Moteur Club de France, explains, "They all like speed, success and glory. It's like car racing."

Not exactly. Many feel that high-speed competition is actually harder on water than on dry land. Says Spalding: "Formula 1 boat racing is like racing Formula 1 cars on a plowed field." While slightly slower than cars, boats do not have brakes and the Seine's choppiness and stone embankments make the course particularly treacherous. (There have only been two deaths in the past 25 years.)

Last year, 20,000 people lined the banks of the Seine to get a good view of the race. Others stood on the Bir-Hakeim bridge over the river.

Bladinaire promises it will be perfect sailing weather this Sunday, even though he will not need the wind. "It has never, never rained on the day of one of my races," he says.

Elimination trials begin at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, Oct. 5, and the flag drops at 11 a.m. for the race, which continues until 5 p.m. ■

هكذا من الأصل

The Grapes of Graves

by Eric Robins

BORDEAUX — What's a nice guy like Ridge Watson from San Carlos, Calif., doing in a vineyard in Bordeaux? Learning the French wine trade from the roots up — and at *grand cru* class level.

Ridge, 34, who has a degree in viticulture and got bored with running a wine store in the United States, is spending a year abroad — half in France at harvest time and the other half in Australia — as a hired hand on great estates, before going back to start his own vineyard in California.

He is now at the prestigious 176-hectare Chateau Carbonnieux estate at Leognan, nine miles south of Bordeaux, working with local peasants and great Carbonnieux cellar-masters like Jean Henquinet. Nailing down some wooden crates of Graves for shipment to the United States (84,000 bottles of white were exported last year, and 12,000 red), he said he hoped to learn "to grow grapes back home that will produce even better red and white wines than are on the American market right now."

The Chateau Carbonnieux property, of which 50 hectares are *cepage nobles*, belonged to an abbey of Benedictine monks before the French Revolution. In the 18th century, the story goes, the monks sold their white wine to the Ottoman court as "mineral water of Carbonnieux," to bypass the Koran. Today, the chateau belongs to the Societe Civile des Grandes Graves and is administered by the Marc Perrin family, winegrowers for many generations.

Carbonnieux's white wines are particularly appreciated for their quality of refreshing dryness without austerity. They are, advises the staff, most suitable for drinking at the beginning of a meal, principally with seafood, and are served mildly chilled. The red wines, cousins of the neighboring wines of the Medoc, have a distinct character and can be kept for many years. They are served at room temperature.

The whites and reds of Carbonnieux are, it seems, appreciated by a large circle of connoisseurs, among them French President Giscard d'Estaing, who provides a '75 white as a prelude to Chateau Mouton Rothschild and Chateau d'Yquem at state banquets, and by the mayor of Bordeaux, Jacques Chaban Delmas, who is also president of France's National Assembly.

Ridge Watson explained some of the newly introduced techniques for making white wine at the chateau. Grapes are picked slightly earlier, fermented to much closer tolerances and at a lower but more steady temperature and are stored in stainless steel vats instead of the traditional wooden casks. The result is described by wine expert Gerard Casey as "a clean, crisp, subtle, bone-dry and superbly elegant wine, with a magnificent nose, which has retained all the noble Graves character but has shed the flabbiness conferred by the older method of vinification."

The red wines of Carbonnieux are still aged in the normal way in virgin-oak casks for at least two years before being chateau-bottled as a high-quality Graves, rich in color and flavor.

"When it's all over and I'm back in California," said Ridge, "I'll be able to play a new and vital role in developing the state's wine business." ■

Arts Oasis in Hong Kong

by Paul Overy

HONG KONG — This colony may have grown into a world metropolis in the past 30 years, but many still considered it a cultural desert until the Hong Kong Arts Centre opened in 1977.

Situated on reclaimed land on the Wanchai waterfront of Hong Kong Island, the center is close to the entrance to the Kowloon road tunnel and the Admiralty subway stop.

The Hong Kong government gave the center its site and guaranteed its bank loans, but it was financed on the American system of raising money independently through private donors, rather than the British pattern of generous state handouts to the arts.

Land is expensive in overcrowded Hong Kong, and the site measures only 100 feet by 100 feet. The only way to build was up — normal in a city whose skyline sprouts new skyscrapers from week to week — but it presents peculiar difficulties for a building with several auditoriums, galleries and other public spaces.

The architect Tao Ho came up with an ingenious solution that, by isolating different floors and grouping services such as elevators into a separate core, has produced what by Hong Kong's fairly unimaginative standards is a sympathetic and practical building, serving a wide variety of cultural needs.

Tao Ho was one of the architects who submitted schemes for Paris' Pompidou Center, and there is some similarity between the two buildings in the brightly painted, exposed air-conditioning system that runs down through the stairwell and provides a focal point of the entrance foyer on Harbour Road. Different colors for different floors aid recognition.

There are three performance spaces: a medium-sized auditorium, a recital hall and a studio theater, providing facilities for drama, opera, ballet, music and film. A gallery on two floors houses painting, sculpture and other exhibitions. Principal donors gave their names to various parts of the center: the Shaw Foyer, for example, after Sir Run Run Shaw, the Kung Fu movie mogul who is the current chairman of the center's board of governors.

Nearly all the 50 permanent staff members were recruited from Hong Kong, except for the general manager, Neil Duncan, who came over from London, where he was regional director of the Arts Council of Great Britain. (When his contract ends next year, his post is to pass to a local man or woman.)

The Arts Centre organizes only 25 percent of its program, leaving room for touring opera, theater and ballet companies, visiting orchestras and traveling exhibitions — particularly important since Hong Kong has few other auditoriums. Toward the end of the 19th century, one or two theaters were built to serve the needs of the British, Chinese, German and Portuguese communities, but most of them were torn down in the postwar building boom to make way for skyscraper offices and hotels.

The upper floors of the 19-story building are let out to other cultural organizations, thus gathering together a variety of cultural activities under a single roof. The building houses the Goethe Institut, which occupies two floors and has its own auditorium, the Composers and Authors' Society of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Conservatory of Music. Their rents provide a large part of the income necessary for the center's day-to-day operations.

Cantonese Opera with Sun Ma Sze Tsang marked the center's opening in 1977.

Although all of the facilities are open to the public — including music practice rooms, photographic darkroom and arts and crafts studios — there is a private Members' Club for donors. Members benefit from preferential booking for some performances and reduced rates for studios and practice rooms.

Since the fall of 1977, the center has put on a wide variety of different Western and Asian art forms, from Chinese opera to modern jazz and contemporary dance. Recent performances have included Cantonese opera highlights, Fukien glove puppets, Gluck's comic opera "The Chinese," Benjamin Britten's "Noye's Fludde" and a musical version in Cantonese of "The Wizard of Oz."

This summer, the center organized a two-month "Festival of Youth and the Arts" that included dozens of works by artists under 25 from all over Southeast Asia. ■

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friday 10th - wednesday 29th october 1980.
open on weekdays from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
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and also on tuesday- and thursday evenings from 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Auction Sales

International datebook

AUSTRIA

INNSBRUCK, Palais des Congres — Oct. 8-10: "Interalpin 80" exhibition of winter resort, mountain and ski equipment (tel: 5222/25715).

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Oct. 4: "Tosca." Oct. 5 and 8: "Don Pasquale." Oct. 7: "Die Hochzeit des Figaros." Oct. 9: "Der Barbier von Sevilla."
•Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — To Oct. 11: "The Shadow of a Gunman" (O'Casey).
•Musikverein — Oct. 10: Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor, J.P. Rampal flute (Diamond, Haydn).
•Konzerthaus, Grosser Saal (tel: 72.12.11) — Oct. 4: Sky. Oct. 9: Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra, Alain Lombard conductor, Michel Beroff piano (Faure, Bartok).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera — Oct. 4: "Lohengrin."
•ICC (tel: 031/31.91.81) — To Oct. 12: "Hugo Duchateau," exhibition.
•Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (tel: 31.07.50) — Oct. 7-8: "Richard II" (Shakespeare), National Youth Theatre of Great Britain.

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01) — Oct. 4: "Dido And Aeneas" (Purcell), Opera Studio Company. Oct. 6: Flanders Festival: Dame Janet Baker (Schubert, Faure).

DENMARK

AARHUS, Sondervang Bibliotek — To Oct. 11: "French Master Photographers 1910-1978," exhibition.

COPENHAGEN, Royal Theater, Old Stage — Oct. 4, 7 and 8: "Carmen," Danish Royal Opera.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH, Winter Gardens (tel: 26446) — Oct. 5: Bruce Forsyth. Oct. 10-11: Billy Connolly.

LONDON, British Library (tel: 636.15.44 ext.: 630) — To Oct. 26: "Guidebooks and Tourism: The British in Italy," exhibition. Through Dec.: "Early Armenian Printing (1512-1800). To March 2: "Persian Painting in the 15th Century." To Nov. 30: "The Benedictines in Britain."
•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Oct. 7: Val Doonican. Oct. 9: Royal Philharmonic, Andre Previn conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Brahms).
•Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Oct. 5: English Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Bernard Pommier conductor/piano (Stravinsky).
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — Oct. 8-Dec. 14: "Thomas Gainsborough" exhibition.
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.6563) — To Oct. 11: Northern Ballet Theatre.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

JAZZ TAPPERS' TOUR

PARIS — Filmmaker George T. Nierenberg spent five years working with tap dancers and never learned a step. "I spent most of the time raising money for the film, and convincing people that the project was worthwhile," he confessed following last week's Paris showing of his documentary "No Maps on My Taps." The film is now touring Europe with the stars giving special tap performances.

Nierenberg's film records Harlem's "hoofers" — not tap dancers of the Fred Astaire variety, but black jazz tappers who use their feet as rhythm instruments and learned their art in the street.

In the film, Sandman Sims, Chuck Green and Bunny Briggs, all "hoofers" since childhood, reminisce about tap's golden years in the 1930s and 1940s. They try to out-tap each other at a Harlem bar backed up by Lionel Hampton's band.

The film was the outcome of Nierenberg's interest in filming disappearing American ethnic traditions. "There are 10 hoofers left in Harlem and I wanted to record them before they are gone," he said.

Tap began as a black art form, he explained; early tap dancers were the slaves on the plantation called "juggers." Whites adopted the dancing style later on.

Nierenberg believes his film contributed to a recent tap revival sparked by Broadway shows such as "Bubbling Brown Sugar" and "U.B."

On the current tour (sponsored by the U.S.-I.C.A. (International Communications Agency) a live stage performance follows the one on screen. Sandman Sims, Chuck Green and Bunny Briggs dance individual styles, improvise continually and try to outdo each other on stage as though vying for the attention of passers-by on street corners.

But if the show lacks polish, it doesn't lack vitality, which Nierenberg feels is the key. He calls the dancing "emotionally compelling" and says it communicates to all people and can be performed anywhere.

Schedule in England: Oct. 4, Art Centre at Micklegate, York; Oct. 7-12, Riverside Studios, Crisp Rd., London. In Germany: Oct 13, Amerika Haus, Karolinen Platz, 3, Munich. —*Ann Sussman*

FRANCE

AFORTVILLE, To Oct. 12: Festival (tel: 375.29.00 ext. 1155). Includes: Oct. 7: "La Machine Infernale" (Cocteau).

PARIS, Centre Culturel du Marais — To Jan. 4: "The Madness of Painting: Hokusai," exhibition.
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Nov. 2: "Michaux Laurey," sculptures (Biennale de Paris).
•Galerie Lelong Camion (tel: 633.95.63) — Oct. 5-18: Exhibition of paintings, sculptures, calligraphy and photographs by 44 Japanese artists.
•UNESCO Theater — Oct. 7: Theatre Academy of Pune.
•Petit Palais — To Nov. 23: "Photography in the 19th Century."
•Festival d'Automne — Includes: Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — Oct. 4: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor. Palais des Congres (tel: 758.27.75) — Oct. 5: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — Oct. 6-11: "A Prelude to Death in Venice" (Breuer), Theatre Mabou Mines.
•Salle Gaveau — Oct. 6: Collegium Vocale of Cologne.
•Le Palace (tel: 246.10.37) — Oct. 7: *Steppenwolf with John Kay.*

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Tsuen Wan Townhall (tel: 12/44.01.44) — From Oct. 4: Painting class with Kwong Cagleung. Oct. 5: Star Ensemble.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, To Oct. 18: Theater Festival (tel: 77.84.39). Includes: Abbey Theatre — "Canaries" (Bernard Farrell). Peacock Theatre — "Nightshade" (Barker). Oscar Theatre — "Affluenza" (Burrowes), Irish Theatre Company.

JAPAN

HOKKAIDO, Lake Akan — Oct. 8-10: "Marimo Matsuri" festival. Includes Oct. 9: Ainu dancing.

TAKAYAMA, Hachiman Shrine — Oct. 9-10: "Takayama Matsuri," festival with procession of floats.

TOKYO, National Museum of Western Art, Ueno Park (tel: 828.51.31) — To Oct. 19: "Ancient Greek Art of the Aegean Islands," exhibition.
•Ohara Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.0181) — To Oct. 26: "Noh Costume and Masks," exhibition.
•Gotoh Museum (tel: 703.06.61) — To Oct. 2: "Chinese Ceramics," exhibition.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.73) Grote Zaal — Oct. 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Janet Price soprano (Beethoven) Kleine Zaal — Oct. 9: Eduardo Falu, Paco Pena, Roberto Aussel guitarists.
•Stadsschouwburg — Oct. 5, 8 and 9: "Giselle," Dutch National Ballet.

SCHEVENINGEN, Circustheater. Netherlands Opera — Oct. 4: "Lulu." Oct. 6 and 8: "La Cenerentola." (tel: 020/25.54.54).

NORWAY

OSLO, Oct. 4-Nov. 2: Annual Autumn Exhibition of Norwegian Contemporary Art (tel: 02/60.05.84).

SCOTLAND

DUNDEE, College of Education (tel: 0382/22200) — Oct. 9-11: Scottish Ballet.

TROON, Strathclyde, Troon — Oct. 4-12: Scottish Boat Show, national exhibition of marine equipment and boats (tel: 0292/31.55.55).

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, DBS Auditorium, Shenton Way — Oct. 7: Pradel, mime artist.
•Shangri-la Hotel, Orange Grove Road — Oct. 7-9: Exhibition of Japanese flower arrangements.
•World Trade Center, Maritime Square, Telok Blangah Road — Oct. 8-10: "Transpo Asia '80," international exhibition on transportation, maintenance, etc.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, October: International Music Festival (tel: 317.99.28). Includes: Oct. 5: Friedrich Gulda piano (Mozart). Oct. 6-7: De Camara Philharmonic Orchestra (Mozart, Schubert, Haydn).

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, To Oct. 13: Music Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44; telex: 79079). Includes: Oct. 7: Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor, Jean-Pierre Rampal flute.

GENEVA, Galerie Cramer — To Oct. 31: "Henry Moore," sculptures, lithographs.
•Theatre Carouge (tel: 43.43.43) — To Oct. 9: "Le Merle Siffleur" (Drouin/London/London).

MONTREUX-VEVEY, To Oct. 9: Music Festival (tel: 021/61.33.87; telex: 24471). Includes: Oct. 4-5: Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz conductor (Diamond, Mozart). Oct. 8: Philharmonia Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).

ZURICH, Kunsthaus — To Nov. 1: "Two Women Photographers in China," exhibition of photos by Giovanna Caetani (Peking, 1900) and Inge Morath (Peking, 1980). Jan. 6: "Art Treasures from China," recent archeological finds.
•Museum Rietberg — To Nov. 2: "100 Years of Photography in Switzerland," exhibition.

WALES

SWANSEA, To Oct. 25: Festival of Music and the Arts (tel: 0792/582325; telex: 48141). Includes: Welsh Philharmonic Orchestra, Moscow Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

WESTERN GERMANY

BERLIN, ICC, To Oct. 1 (tel: 8920.8) — Oct. 5: The Times. Oct. 9: "Berlin Report."
•Akademie der Kunste — To Oct. 5: "Jean Dubuffet," exhibition.

COLOGNE, Kunstgewerbemuseum — To Oct. 12: "Charles Eames," furniture, design and interiors.

DUESSELDORF, Kunstmuseum — To Nov. 2: "Carl Andre, Donald Judd, Robert Morris, Bruce Nauman," sculptures.

FRANKFURT, Oct. 3-13: Book fair (tel: 0611/13061).
•Cafe Theater (tel: 1.64) — English Speaking Theater Frankfurt. Includes: To Oct. 10: "The Glass Menagerie" (Williams).

MUNICH, Oct. 1: International Fashion Week (tel: 0.30.31).
•National Theater — Oct. 4 and 7: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail." Oct. 5: "La Boheme." Oct. 8: "Salome." Oct. 9: "Die Zauberfloete."
•Lenbachhaus — To Oct. 26: "Franz Marc," retrospective.

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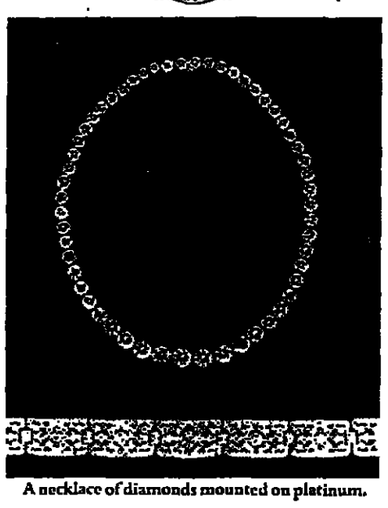

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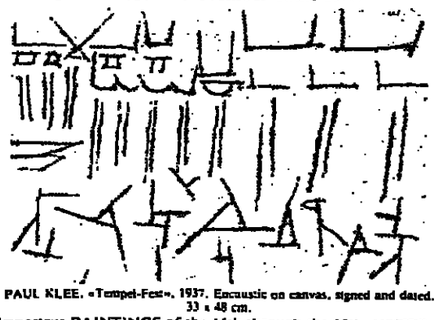

PAUL KLEE, «Tempel-Fest», 1937. Encaustic on canvas, signed and dated. 33 x 48 cm.

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هكذا من الأصل

A Gathering of Nine Members of the Brueghel Dynasty

by Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS — Peter Bruegel the Elder, one of the most important artists of the booming, bloody and creative 16th century, founded a family that be- ne a powerful art mafia throughout Europe more than 150 years. He emerged from an scure hamlet in the Low Countries and opted its name (spelled Bruegel — his sons er added the 'h').

Belgium's key contribution to the Europalia stival is an evocation of the Brueghel dynas- with 200 paintings, drawings and prints by fewer than nine Brueghels, all but one a se relation. (The odd one out is David Ten-, who married a Brueghel daughter.)

The nucleus of this family gathering consists seven paintings, 40 drawings and a prodigal ion of prints by Peter Bruegel the Elder, the n's giant genius. The paucity of his paint- s is partly due to Peter's rapid rise to fame his own time. Spanish occupiers collected paintings then, and Austrian occupiers col- ted just as avidly later. Nowadays, the risks transporting fragile masterpieces painted on od panels prevent most museum curators m parting with their treasures, so major uegel works have to remain dispersed.

Two great paintings, however, have come ne for the exhibition: "The Two Monkeys" m the State Museum in Berlin and "The wer of Babel" from Rotterdam. The Berlin nting shows two sad-eyed little animals uched chained to a rung in a bridge embras- overlooking Antwerp port, a work some torians see as a parable of the tyrannical ression by the Spanish in Bruegel's time.

Absorbing and instructive, Rotterdam's ower of Babel" is also particularly appropri- to Brussels, the city of international organ- tions. Inspired very obviously by Rome's losseum, this imaginary edifice is full of eful detail. A series of hoists provides lifting kle for the piles of red bricks from ground el to the top of the tower, and tiny figures ethereally against the solid architecture.

Assuming the average height of the work- n to be about 5 feet, the tower reached ghly 600 feet as far as Bruegel takes it, ugh he shows it soaring above cloud level.

Stockholm University contributes a little-known painting called "The Attack" showing two peasants being attacked by robbers. This was long thought to be an unusually original work by Peter the Younger until a recent cleaning disclosed a date that proved the signature could only be Peter the Elder's.

The Bosch-begotten monsters and venal carryings-on both rivet and repel the eye, but Peter the Elder himself, born between 1525 and 1530, seems to have led a pleasant and successful existence. He worked in Antwerp as an engraver, gained the status of Master Painter with the Antwerp Guild in 1551 and took the obligatory painter's tour of Italy. The Alpine views committed to his sketchbook then served as backgrounds for his drawings and paintings for the rest of his life.

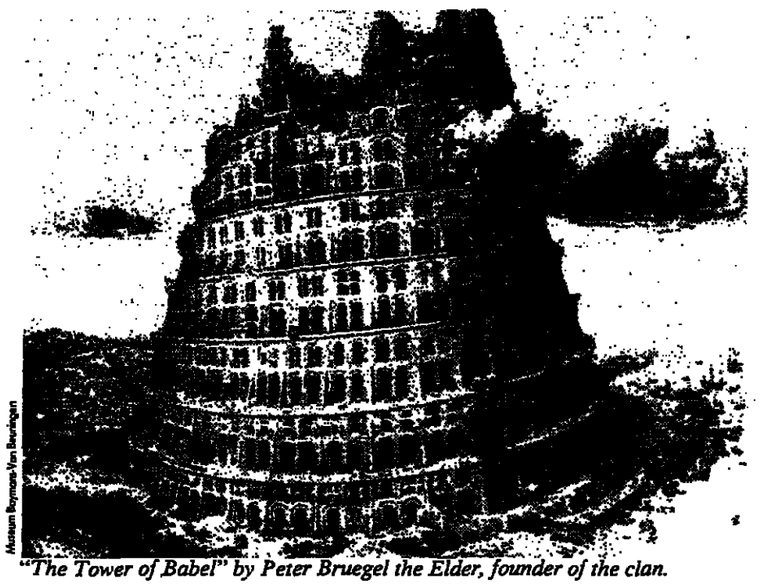
In 1563, he married Mayken Coecke, whose father had collaborated on paintings with him and whose mother was a famous miniaturist painter. The couple moved to Brussels, where their three children were born and where Bruegel died only five years later.

Peter the Elder's satirical eye and probing brush focused on ordinary people at work and at play, crowd scenes and carnal gambolings, rather than on the more conventional religious themes of his contemporaries. The drawings and prints in the exhibition are all originals chosen to illustrate Bruegel's sharp-eyed versatility and strangely romantic landscapes.

One section of the exhibition is devoted to full-size color photographs of all his paintings, giving a more complete idea of Bruegel's directorial genius. The concept may affront the purist, but it offers compensation to those seeking at least an impression of faraway masterpieces.

Bruegel had two sons, both of whom gained fame and fortune as artists. Peter the Younger copied his father's work faithfully, a help to later art historians as so many Bruegel paintings have disappeared. Jan le Velours (Velvet Brueghel) was so nicknamed either as an allusion to his weakness for wearing rich velvets to affirm his status as successful artist, or because of his smooth touch painting flowers and nature.

Velvet Brueghel became an influential citizen of Antwerp and ended up court painter to the Spanish Court. His work in this exhibition consists mainly of flower bouquets and garlands (often with figures by his close friend, Peter Paul Rubens) but also some landscapes.



Museum Boymans-Van Beuningen

"The Tower of Babel" by Peter Bruegel the Elder, founder of the clan.

In two of these country scenes, he painted himself and his family strolling with the crowd beside a river. Distinctive with his black brows and beard, stiff white ruff and tall hat, he exudes a self-satisfied awareness of his status as a famous artist.

Velvet's son by a first wife, Jan the Younger (the family tree is nothing if not confusing) also became a painter with a reputation for flowers and landscapes, and his son, Jan III, in turn achieved a minor success in the art world.

Anna, Velvet's daughter, married David Teniers the Younger, a talented artist in the Dutch 17th-century tradition but lacking the Brueghel flair. He is over-generously represented here. Anna's brother Ambrosius kept up the art tradition; a sister, Paschasia, produced an artist son, Jan van Kessel.

Yet another of Velvet's children was Abraham the Neapolitan, a painter with a solid reputation who left the Low Countries to live in Italy, where his flower paintings were much appreciated and encouraged by princely patrons.

Only Jan van Kessel, Paschasia Brueghel's son, grandson of the great Peter, departed from a fairly recognizable family style of flowers and landscapes to draw precise and rather endearing insects and tiny animals, woven into fantasy designs.

One focal point in the array of art is missing: a portrait of Mayken Brueghel, daughter of two artists, wife of a genius, mother of two painters, grandmother of still others and cofounder of the dynasty. It is a pity that none of Mayken's mother's miniatures are traceable now: They must have included paintings of Mayken and her husband Peter the Elder, who provided a bloodline of talent for four generations.

"Bruegel" is at Brussels' Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale, until Nov. 18. ■

An American Sells in Paris

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — For the second time this year, Paris is scoring against London. Leonard Linton, a businessman from Point Lookout, N.Y., has sent in his collection of scientific instruments and rare books for sale at the Nouveau Drouot, Oct. 9-10.

Last April, another New York collection of manuscripts was sold in Paris, but the circumstances were very special. The sellers, from the Middle East, had private reasons for preferring Paris, and the collection of rare books was best suited to the French market.

Not so Leonard Linton's collection, whose finest part consists of astrolabes, sundials, compasses and other astronomical instruments. The European pieces are mostly German and English; those from Iran, Islamic India and the Arab world (which include the rarest items) have little or no market in France. The overall presale estimate quoted by expert Alain Brieux is 5 to 10 million francs, a wide bracket that can be accounted for by the present troubled circumstances. Linton's choice is thus no mean compliment to Paris.

With characteristic New World open-mindedness, Linton explains why in the catalog preface: "Since early childhood I was fascinated by literally any gadgetry and was...spending all my allowance, even borrowing my brother's to acquire...old watches, little microscopes and telescopes, motors...revolvers, in short, anything that could be taken apart.... At an early age I was as inquisitive as I was acquisitive."

Instead of checking the impulse, war added stimulus. An Alec Guinness-style paragraph shows Linton as a paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne Division filling his jeep trailer "with an enormous and perhaps unique collection of practically every optical device with which the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe were equipped: shear periscope, rangefinder, artillery gunsights of all kinds." Pressing needs unfortunately led Linton to part abruptly with many of these precious collector's items.

War came to an end, and the G.I. turned his attention to oil and gas exploration and production. As a businessman, he traveled. And back came the acquiring itch. The microscopes and surveying instruments he amassed right after the war, when no one took any notice, were eventually traded — profitably.

The next stage was rare books in astronomy, related instruments and their construction. Linton's nimble mind relished the technicalities of the treatises. He did not randomly select rare editions but focused on new ideas in the field. For example, he bought Jacques Besson's "Cosmolabe or the Universal Instrument" printed in 1569, which describes two new Besson-invented instruments for making observations and calculations.

The next stop was, inevitably, the acquisition of the instruments themselves. Alain Brieux, who deals in rare books on scientific matters and in scientific instruments, was the perfect bridge. In 1965, Linton walked into his Paris shop at 48 rue Jacob looking for books. Stopped in his tracks by some fine early astrolabes Brieux had just brought back from Morocco, Linton bought seven, including one made in 1685-86 by the Moroccan astrolabist Hasan ibn Ahmad al Battuti.

From then on, Brieux catered to Linton's collection, and some major pieces found their way into it: an exceedingly rare astrolabe from the Arab kingdom of Grenada dated 1304-1305 by Ahmad ibn Husayn ibn Basa (transcribed Baso in the catalog), an outstanding Flemish astrolabe dated 1556 from the Greppin collection auctioned at the Koller Gallery in Zurich in 1975.

Linton had become an addict. He spent hours photographing his objects and poring over treatises. "What is the difference between men and boys? It is only the cost of the toys." The "English poet" he quotes in his preface sums up both the thrill and the cool sense of irony with which he watched himself tinkerin with his "valuable toys."

Gradually, however, some truths dawn upon the American businessman. The coll tion was eating up all of his spare time. O day he bought a rare book only to find that already had another copy of it. Worse, the recopy cost immensely more. This was absurd incarnate — a feeling many collectors exp ence as their collections outgrow them. F ly, he saw the salty humidity of his ocean-obs residence start to corrode his brass instru ments. Preservation became an obsessio When the objects arrived in Paris, Brieux spe days removing the oxidation.

Another motive weighed in Linton's dec sion. His children had no interest in the collec tion and would never be in a position t dispose of it as aptly as the fully professiona man that the collector had become. An Brieux, the key man to the collection, whom Linton trusted absolutely, might not be aroun when his children wanted to sell.

Those who know him say what tipped the scales was Linton's fear of war, a growing factor in the art market that no one has dared mention openly so far. Three years ago, when the Communists took over in Kabul, Linton decided to sell out some assets in heavy industry. The decision to sell the collection, so difficult to preserve even in peacetime, was a logical sequel. Brieux, as ever the trusted agent, advised a Paris auction.

Interestingly, Brieux did not opt for the most powerful auctioneers but addressed himself to Etienne Libert. (A man of discretion, Brieux mentions that he was returning a professional compliment Libert made him in 1978.) Another reason should be added: Etienne Libert's hammer style is admirably suited to the collecting public — discreet and firm, without the slightest suggestion of prodding and bullying.

The magnificent catalog, lavishly illustrated, is a labor of love by Brieux, who comes as close to scholarly standards as can be done in an auction catalog. Not all the Persian and Arabic inscriptions are thoroughly dealt with, but that is merely an added incentive to buy for curators who can later show what smart guys they are in learned journals. Weeks before the sale, the catalog was dispatched the world over by Brieux, who knows literally everyone after 37 years in the trade. The English could not have handled the job quite as well.

Whatever its financial outcome, the Linton sale will remain a landmark. ■

First Architecture Biennale in Venice

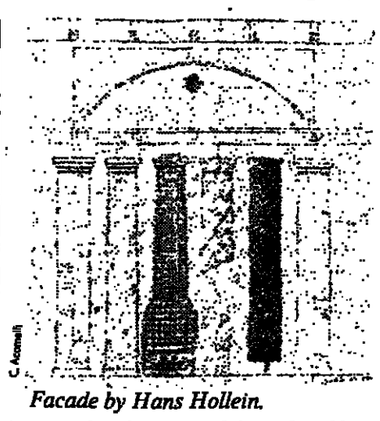
by B.J. Archer

VENICE — "The Presence of the Past," billed as the first International Exhibition of Architecture at the Venice Biennale (to Oct. 19) purports be a review of critical questions on the Mod- movement in architecture.

It is a celebration of what is now called t-modernism, more an attitude toward de- than a movement, whose followers seem be creating a snowball effect in the profes-. The adherents of Post-modernism see a structive use of history as a basis for de-, a way of casting off the stringent heritage formal tenets of the International Style.

Opponents of this manifestation see it as a ograde assemblage of borrowings pro- ing work devoid of the form-giving genius great architecture, relying too heavily on ace effects and literal quotations from the. Avoiding some of the real issues raised architects concerning energy conservation, sing or the introduction of new buildings the urban context, this extravaganza con- trates on the superficial, namely, facades.

the magnificent utilitarian space of the deria dell' Arsenale, where rope for the etian navy was once twined, the currently mployed carpenters of Cinecitta, Rome's lywood, were summoned to construct ain Street," Venice, a series of facades by architects. Behind each, in boutique fash-



C. Aschwell

Facade by Hans Hollein.

ion, samples of recent work by each architect are displayed.

Instant ancestry for the theme is cunningly provided by examples of the work of the godfather of American architecture, Philip Johnson. A large model of the AT&T building, the Johnson skyscraper under construction in New York, is installed at the entrance to the "Strada Novissima" and is flanked by homages to Mario Ridolfi and Ignazio Gardella, venerable Italian architects presented as the European precursors of all this jazz.

Even the critical apparatus has been called upon to give the proper weight to the operation. In another antechamber, historian Charles Jencks states his position in the form of a giant leaning pencil near a book of almost equal size titled "All The Isms Have Become Wasms."

A walk through the "Strada Novissima" is an amusement not to be missed. The 20 responses to the premise of the exhibition may be uneven, but the installation and organization are excellent, presided over by Paolo Portoghesi, the current commissioner of architecture at the Biennale.

His facade can be read as a game for the sophisticated reader of history. It illustrates the Venice-Rome axis by superimposing a Venetian ogival structure on a replica of Borromini's Roman masterpiece, San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.

The most successful interpretation of the theme is that of Viennese architect Hans Hollein, well known for his brilliant storefronts. He has taken advantage of the Doric columns of the Corderia to suggest the gradual deterioration of the use of the column as the mainstay of architecture. He places Adolf Loos' idea for the Chicago Tribune tower, the best known architectural pun of the 20th century, in the middle of his facade.

In fact, the most interesting projects are full of wry comment on the state of the art. Frank Gehry, a Californian who has gained notoriety for his unorthodox use of ordinary construction materials like corrugated aluminium, chose to erect only the frame of a facade in simple two-by-fours. His see-through wall is a witty comment on Post-modernist overkill.

Studio G.R.A.U., a Roman atelier, built a funerary facade, opaque except for a small entrance. Its flat gridded plane, painted in terracotta color, is incised with quarter niches containing porcelain urns — perhaps they are meant for the ashes of modernism. Upstairs on the second floor, above the heavyweights, are 52 panel shows by assorted camp followers — mostly young, granting generational lineage to their putative fathers.

The Corderia is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. except on Wednesdays. ■

Galleries in Paris

PARIS — The current Paris Biennale has encouraged the re avant-garde galleries near the mpidou Center to be more ad- turous than usual and to pres- young artists of their own.

The Galerie Bama (40 rue Quin- mpoix, Paris 4, to Oct. 22) has sen three artists with some mising wit. **Berty Skuber** does emblages of photos, drawings texts (in English) with the lity of lyrical works in which relationship between word and ge is hardly clear.

Each page, covered with abun- t writing, has in fact only a few s with words that can be read. result is evocative and full of intensity and economy remini- t of haiku. In one work, the rator observes some farmers ily disposing of the carcass of ow that has been struck by tning. This may not seem mising material, but Skuber's uliarly compounded talent es it into poetry.

David Weiss is represented by e playful drawings that only al one aspect of his talent. A ll book of drawings laid out on ble and not really part of the w ("Up and Down Town") the comic-strip idiom in an rely original and poetic man- as it follows the wanderings of ew characters through New k on a rainy night.

s for **Ernst Caramelle**, his ap- ach is also playful and slightly lier with an occasional flash of ody, as when he spoofs Paul e's style and his sometimes orate titles.

bit further up the same street ntal Crousel (80 rue Quincam- , to Oct. 23) is showing some mblages by **Tony Cragg**. Cragg es with odds and ends picked rom the garbage dump, and e is clearly a symbolic ethical ation in his pieces.

one, fragments of blue plastic attached to the wall to form a cent moon. A very large piece fills most of the floor on one of the gallery is made of rags cartons and cinderblocks col- d in the neighborhood around gallery (to the extreme annoy- of the bums who usually pick things up in the early hours resell them). All this is assem- into two interlocking geomet- hapes and will return to the ts when the show ends.

Andy Warhol, that specialist of alienation, is not exactly a young artist but his exhibition at Daniel Templon's (30 rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Oct. 23) should probably be mentioned. It contains most of the familiar Warhol themes: Marylin, Mona Lisa, the electric chair, flowers...all reiterated by silk screen on large canvases so that all sorts of rhetorical implications and statements about culture and America can be read into them.

"I always do the same things," Warhol told interviewer Nancy Blake in 1977, "It's all junk." But then, he can afford to say that; he's in all the 20th-century art manuals.

The Galerie Beaubourg (23 rue du Renard, Paris 4, to Oct. 18) is showing sculptures of Cesar done in the 1950s and 1960s. Many are works in the great Western tradition ("La Ginette," "La Victoire de Villetaneuse") and reflect something of the admiration Cesar felt for Germaine Richier. This same gallery will show his more recent work at the FIAC (International Fair of Contemporary Art) at the Grand Palais at the end of October.

Cesar's paradox seems to be that he started working instinctively in a highly elaborated and civilized idiom to which he was suited by temperament. This is clear in the sculptures in the gallery. But he also felt the need to take the plunge into modernity that implied forsaking the human figure and even the more or less mutilated variants he brought forth, and this (though he would most likely deny it) tore him away from himself.

Today, the big sculptures like the "Victoire de Villetaneuse," only 15 years old, are in a sense as far away from us as Rodin's "Thinker." For Cesar, the plunge into modernity seems to have meant turning to the machine, and this led to his compressions (squashed automobiles and motorcycles) and his expansions, in which he poured out liquid plastic which expanded and jelled and was then polished and painted like a luxury car.

In this perspective, it is interesting to look back to the earlier years which present us with a potential that has not found an outlet in the more recent work, whatever its actual value may otherwise be.

— Michael Gibson

Archive Denys Durand-Ruel

The sculptor Cesar at work in his Paris atelier.

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Poland's 'Second Wave' of Film Directors

by Ronald Holloway

GDANSK, Poland — None of the foreign guests invited to attend the recent Seventh Festival of Polish Feature Films here seemed to mind waiting for lunch while the staff of the Heletius Hotel held a meeting in the kitchen on forming their own trade union. A stone's throw away from the hotel, at the Lenin Shipyard, workers were lining up before Lech Walesa's new office for the same reason.

The highlights of the Gdansk film festival were not so much films as personalities and events surrounding them, for every film critic

Director Krzysztof Zanussi.

knew that Polish cinema was already the talk of the international film festivals.

It was a question of luring the Big Three of Poland's resurgent film directors — Andrzej Wajda, Krzysztof Zanussi and Krzysztof Kieslowski — into corners for spontaneous interviews on why their socially engaged and politically oriented tracts were being made in the first place and how they were getting them out of the country. And just who were Agnieszka Holland, Feliks Falk and Filip Bajon, named by Wajda and others as the country's leading new directorial talent?

The major event of the festival was the appearance of strike leader Walesa at a late-night showing of the unfinished documentary, "Robotnicy '80" (Workers '80), a collective attempt by several filmmakers to record the last days of the strike and the signing of the historical agreement. Walesa was greeted by Wajda, who had joined the strikers here at the end of August, and was flanked during the screening by state and church officials.

Another event was the unannounced screening of a series of previously censured documentaries — Zbigniew Raplewski's "Voice of the Workers," Bogdan Kosinski's "The Watch," Krzysztof Kieslowski's "Speaking Heads," Marcel Wlozinski's "Microphone Test" and Irina Kamienska's "Women Workers" — *summarizing in no uncertain terms the* miserable working conditions and ineffective government trade unions that made the strikes in Poland necessary from the outset.

These films recall the historical "Black Series" (1956-58), made under the tutelage of Jerzy Bossak at a time when his Polish Documentary Studio laid the foundation for the "First Wave" of Polish feature films made by Wajda, Andrzej Munk, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Roman Polanski and Jerzy Skolimowski.

A third event were the closed-door sessions of the Forum of Polish Filmmakers, a regular day-long tangle-and-palaver confrontation between the Union of Polish Filmmakers and the government film board (Film Polski) in the Ministry of Culture. Significantly enough, it was at one of these sessions four years ago that Wajda, as newly elected president of the Polish Filmmakers' Union, won in a showdown with the former Film Minister Wilhelmi the right to show his "Man of Marble" (1976) with minor changes in Poland in a limited domestic release. Two years later, at the 1978 Cannes Film Festival, it was presented as a *film surprise* in the main program — thereby launching the "Second Wave" of Polish cinema.

The Gdansk Festival began to attract foreign guests last year with paid air-ticket invitations, taking a cue from the annual Hungarian film festival. At the same time, and perhaps more important for the future of Polish cinema, international festivals recognized the dynamic aspects of the "Second Wave." Films thus not only got out of the country but also rang up sizable sales on the film import-export markets.

Wajda's "Man of Marble" is already a legendary phenomenon in Polish film history. The project was planned at the beginning of the 1960s, but was shelved for 15 years with the death of the "First Wave." (Polanski's "Knife in the Water" was the last film that got out.)

The story focused on the tragedy of a shock-worker, one of those positive working heroes propagandized in Socialist-Realist films in Stalin's time. When Wajda finally received the permission to make the film in the mid-1970s, he had to shake the dust from the script by imposing a flashback frame of reference on the story, borrowing freely (at the suggestion of Bossak, his former teacher and mentor) from Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane."

It worked. In the final scene, the inquiring woman TV reporter in search of the shock-worker victimized by achievement finally finds herself standing on the empty steps of the Gdansk shipyards — where the tragic hero had died in the 1970 Gdansk riots! Wajda had made a link between the 1950s and the 1970s, and his working-class Polish viewers implicitly understood the compromised ending.

High domestic attendance for the film led Wajda to make "Rough Treatment" (1978) and "The Orchestra Conductor" (1980), whose central figures are, respectively, the intellectual and artistic components of the working man in "Man of Marble" in a kaleidoscopic definition of contemporary Polish history under Socialism.

The fate of a public official under Gomulka, for instance, is faintly visible in Agnieszka Holland's script for Wajda's "Rough Treatment" (also titled "Without Anaesthetic"). Now Wajda is working on a sequel to "Man of Marble" that traces the destiny of a Gdansk worker from 1970 to 1980.

Krzysztof Zanussi, vice president of the Union of Polish Filmmakers, is the moralist of the "Second Wave" whose films complement Wajda's historical chronicles. Although esthetic features like "Structure of Crystal" (1969), "Family Life" (1971) and "Illumination" (1973) were prized at international festivals, it wasn't until "Camouflage" (1976) that he braved the waters of social criticism.

"Camouflage" narrowly escaped official censure in the same 1976 Gdansk Forum debate that freed "Man of Marble" for release and Zanussi immediately deposited it at the now-defunct Paris Film Festival to assure a critical vote of support. The film was the first to satirize corrupt officials in high places.

Zanussi continued his stinging attacks in "Spirale" (1978) and "Constans" (1980), both competition entries at Cannes, and culminated his sardonic view of the sweet life in Poland in

Polish shock worker completes his work marathon in Wajda's "Man of Marble."

the wedding celebration episode in his latest television feature, "Contract" (1980), presented at the Venice and Gdansk festivals on exactly the same night. His films are actively promoted by his appearances on the Continent and in North America.

Krzysztof Kieslowski's "Camera Buff" (1978), a prizewinner at Moscow in 1978, is as astonishing a success at this year's New York Film Festival as Wajda's "Man of Marble" was at last year's.

Kieslowski, the *enfant terrible* of Polish television, is the acknowledged leader of the younger generation as Wajda's "right hand" in the Union of Filmmakers. "Camera Buff" comes across as a black comedy on amateur filmmaking, but the real rewards are had in reading between the lines on the state of Film Polski today.

Agnieszka Holland, a student of the Prague Film School in the mid-1960s, is also adept at satire and comedy. Her best film to date is "Provincial Actors" (1979), which opened the Week of the Critics at this year's Cannes Film Festival. It's the story of a slick play director producing a modern version of the classic "Liberation" (sic) in the provinces with actors whose very lives offer a cross-section of the human comedy. The references to the cultural scene in Poland are unmistakable.

Feliks Falk's "Top Dog" (1977) deals with a career of an M.C. who plays the provinces in hopes of getting a television engagement to break into the big time. The lead in this sociocritical comedy, Jerzy Stuhr, plays the amateur documentarist in "Camera Buff" and the drama critic in "Provincial Actors" — his puffy *baby face belies an impish devil lurking* behind eagle-sharp eyes that take in everything aroung him, a Dennis the Menace at Party functions.

The next few months will tell the full story of the "Second Wave" directors in post-strike Poland. The season's best films are still on the editing tables, and Wajda next film project "Man of Marble, Part II" has yet to be made. But they are sure to appear at the Berlin and Cannes film festivals early next year. ■

Morton Schatzman: 'Dream Doctor'

by Elspeth Durie

LONDON — If you have a "talent" for hallucination or if you are a "good dreamer," Dr. Morton Schatzman is looking for you. Feeling that he is on the verge of some valuable insight into the creative process, the London-based American psychiatrist inquires of a visitor:

"Can you see a cat on my lap?"

He doesn't mean any old imaginary cat, but a solid enough to convince even you that you are not imagining it — with no trouser creases showing through.

Dr. Schatzman is currently writing a book on the utility of dreams and has just edited a British edition of Hervey de Saint-Deny's "Dreams and How to Guide Them." He is particularly interested in dreamers who exercise some control over their dreams.

Dr. Schatzman is not your everyday psychiatrist. A graduate of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, the doctor became *causing a stir in psychiatric circles in 1973* with the publication of "Soul Murder: Persecution in the Family." This reevaluation of a famous case of paranoia originally studied by Freud prompted British psychiatrist Dr. Anthony Storr to write: "This is an interpretation of mental illness both fascinating and far more convincing than Freud."

"Soul Murder" was to become a minor classic published the same year in England and out in Penguin paperback in 1976. It is translated into seven languages.

Doctor may be currently preoccupied with dreams, but not all dreams. If you have a recurring nightmare of a rock hurtling toward you, about to smash into your forehead or shatter your spectacles, for example, it might not be of any particular interest to him. But if, to rid yourself of that dream or one like it, your habit is to somehow change its course, to manage one night to catch the rock and fling it back or to heave it with a satisfying crash through a window, then his ears will prick up.

This is a principle — to confront and conquer danger in dreams — that the doctor found in reading about a Malayan tribe called the Senoi. He passed it along to his patients, notably to a young woman called Ruth who *came to him in agony in 1976. (His account of* her treatment, "The Story of Ruth," has just been published in England by Duckworth.)

Ruth was wrestling with something infinitely worse than dangerous dreams. She was being haunted, persecuted really, by an evil-tongued apparition of her father, who, incidentally, was not dead but alive in the United States while she sought help in London.

In the course of his treatment, Dr. Schatzman learned from Ruth that she had been raped at age 10 by her unstable father, a carpenter from Oregon, that she had been rejected by her mother and received her only moral support from her grandmother. As the girl recounted the taunting, terrifying visitations that were wrecking her marriage and quite literally coming between herself and her children, he invoked the Senoi principle and encouraged her to call up the apparition in his office.

"If you can make him appear," he said, "then you can make him disappear."

This was a turning point for both doctor and patient. Dr. Schatzman's original desire to help his patient back to normal living became reinforced by a burning interest in what he refers to as her "talent." For Ruth soon succeeded not just in calling up the dreaded father but in producing "solid" apparitions of a friend, her husband, her children, even of her psychiatrist and of herself.

She also became adept, under the doctor's guidance but without hypnosis, at extraordinary feats of age regression. By the time they finished, she was slipping back to age 15 or 10 or 5 with ease. And she was handling her apparitions like a master puppeteer, calling them up for fun or company.

If Ruth passed from near suicidal terror to easy self-confidence under Dr. Schatzman's tutelage, what did he learn from her?

"That because such a person exists," he says carefully, "one who is unusually imaginative and gifted in being able to substitute an alternative reality for the actual one, presumably others exist."

He raises the question: "To what extent do people whom psychiatrists have classically called hysterical — experiencing involuntarily things that can be induced by hypnotic trances — have traits in common with creative writers, artists, actors?"

He cites a newspaper interview with the late Peter Sellers in which the actor described his total absorption in the characters he portrayed, the concentrated projection of himself out of himself.

"I wondered if this was not the same sort of capacity Ruth had," Dr. Schatzman says, quoting artists as disparate as Enid Blyton on novel-writing ("I shut my eyes and watch a private cinema screen to write book after book.") and Wordsworth on the imagery "on the inward eye."

The doctor describes some tests given to Ruth. When she graduated, so to speak, from patient to willing research subject, she was submitted to rigorous tests, most of which she passed with flying colors. With a light shining in her eyes, for instance, and an oscilloscope measuring her brain's electrical responses, an apparition placed between herself and the light made her brain behave as if a solid person were blocking her view.

Is this so different from the apparent blindness and deafness of the "absent-minded" professor who, intent on some inner vision, recently died beneath the wheel of a train because he neither saw nor heard its thundering approach? Did Dr. Schatzman himself never have an imaginary playmate as a child?

"Never," he insists. "Not that I didn't talk to people who weren't there, but that is not the same thing."

Perhaps the discipline of psychiatry has made Dr. Schatzman overly respectful of visions that can be measured by oscilloscopes and suspicious of his own intuitions. It is, however, the same discipline that led to "Soul Murder" and "The Story of Ruth."

Dr. Schatzman was an early associate of R.D. Laing and, while he has moved away from him, he retains his humility and respectfulness, the listening, learning stance before "patients" the world perceives as mad. He did not cure Ruth of her apparitions but enabled her to learn from them and live with them.

Dr. Schatzman practices privately as a psychiatrist, but he devotes a portion of his time to the Arbours Association, an eight-year-old London charity that runs both a "crisis center" and three residences for people in emotional distress. And increasingly his waking, and even sleeping, hours are taken up with his dream opus, which he hopes to finish next year. ■

Brazilian Pianist Tours Europe

by Greta Beigel

LONDON — In 1969, Cristina Ortiz became the first woman to win the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition in Ft. Worth, Texas.

But it was only the beginning of the long climb to success for the slender, dark-haired Brazilian pianist, now 30, who claims that she has survived the ordeal only because she is happily married, with a beautiful baby daughter and a house she loves, and because she has been lucky all along the way.

In her unpretentious West London home,

At the piano: Cristina Ortiz, the young Brazilian pianist now living in London.

Ortiz recently talked about her upcoming European concert tour with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. With Andre Previn conducting, she performs Prokofiev's Third Piano Concerto at the Royal Festival Hall, London on Oct. 9, followed by appearances in Hannover, Munich, Nuremberg and Linz.

"It's a good thing I have these dates," she says, "otherwise I'd play with the baby all day long and do no work. I'm happiest when I'm away from the piano."

While Ortiz's repertory now includes the blockbuster concertos of Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov and Grieg, she has been criticized for neglecting the standard classical repertory in favor of flashy "delights" like de Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" and Dohnanyi's "Variations on a Nursery Song."

According to Ortiz, she has had little choice in the matter. "In the beginning you have to do what you're told," she whispers. She pauses, leans forward in her chair and raises her voice:

"When you're starting a career, it's very very difficult. "There are thousands of us out there. If you're an unknown, you can't tell an orchestra to take your program or leave it. And the same goes for the record companies. They tell you what they need for their catalogs.

"Malicious gossipers like to say that I've made it because of my husband [concert agent Jasper Parrott, whom she married six years ago] but after the Van Cliburn, my only booking was a Carnegie Hall recital. Things have now changed but I, a top prizewinner, had to suffer the humiliation of auditioning for Columbia Management, and then all I got out of it was a lousy seven-week recital tour.

"In this business some make it, others don't. It has nothing to do with being a woman. It's a case of either you have the stamina and guts to do what they tell you, or you're finished."

In fact, continues Ortiz, she has only recently found the courage to include the works of Mozart in her repertoire. Until this stage of her career, she adds, she felt far too insecure to do the composer justice.

"Mozart's music is totally exposed," she explains. "If you're not completely at ease, it becomes very obvious. As a child I found him pure and very pretty. All Brazilians play him that way. But now, thanks to working with Ashkenazy, I find him full and dramatic and rich. I could play him every day of my life."

At the mention of Vladimir Ashkenazy, the brillian Russian virtuoso who conducts almost as much as he concertizes now, Ortiz sighs. She cherishes his friendship and, as she puts it, worships his many talents: "He's a great accompanist, he follows every nuance, inflection and phrase."

The duo has collaborated on several recordings, including the recent release of Grieg's Piano Concerto, as well as an earlier rendition of "Bachianas Brasileiras" (No. 3) by Brazilian composer Villa-Lobos.

Born in the town of Bahia and raised with five brothers in Rio de Janeiro, Ortiz attended the Brazilian Conservatory of Music before winning a scholarship at 16 to study with Magda Tagliaferro in Paris. Then she became concerned that her playing was becoming "all mellow and soft and sweet French perfume."

So Ortiz went to the United States where, following her success at the Van Cliburn competition, she studied with veteran pianist Rudolf Serkin at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Serkin, says Ortiz, instilled in her the conviction and authority she felt she lacked. And by banging and screaming, she recalls, was able to give her the roughness and strength she craved.

Rough and tough are terms Ortiz uses when discussing things American. She finds the orchestras brash, the audiences boorish, and the artists loud and uncaring. Now that her career is firmly established in Europe, however, she feels she's ready to make it in the United States.

"Things are easier for me these days," she explains. "I stay in the best hotels with my husband and baby and feel so secure. I'd be miserable on my own. A pianist's life is so lonely, especially for a woman. A man can make a living for and often with his wife. A woman has to go it alone. It's enough to make anyone crack. That's why there are so few great women pianists. The profession is the loneliest in the world." ■

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, October 4-5, 1980 **R

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

·. Germans Reject U.S. Computer Purchase

New York Times Service

ıONN — In an unusual reversal of an official procurement decision · West German government has pressured the state of Bremen to ɜct a bid by a U.S. company for a $5.5-million computer and given it ı West German company, sources involved in the decision said today.

The West German minister of research and technology, Volker Hauff, ınderstood to have pressured the city of bRemen to reverse the deci- n to buy a Burroughs model 7800 computer in favor of a Siemens ıdel 7880, which is manufactured in Japan by Fujitsu and sold in rope under the Siemens name. Mr. Hauff threatened to cut subsidy ıds to Bremen that would cover 85 percent of the cost of the comput-

The Bonn decision is the first major instance of government pressure buy German in the computer field. American trade officials and com- ter industry officials have sharply criticized the decision, fearing the ɜcedent will damage U.S. computer sales in West Germany, the Amer- n industry's strongest European market, and will, ironically, open the or to sharp Japanese competition.

ampeau Drops Royal Trustco Takeover Bid

The Associated Press

ᴬTORONTO — Campeau Corp., a leading real estate developer, said ıiday that it had dropped its $387-million ($453-million Canadian) ɜeover bid for Royal Trustco, one of Canada's top banks.

Campeau said it received only 20 percent of the Royal shares out- ınding under its offer of $19.65 a share for common and $28 a share · preferred.

The offer expired Thursday and was conditional on 50.5 percent of ɔyal shares being tendered. The bid was announced Aug. 27. Robert ımpeau, chairman of the company, said he was returning all the shares ıt were deposited.

ad Weather Stops Beaufort Sea Oil Drilling

Reuters

ᴱTORONTO — The president of Dome Petroleum Ltd., J.P. Gallagher, d Friday that definitive test results from drilling in the Beaufort Sea ɯld probably not be available until next year.

Mr. Gallagher said bad weather had dramatically reduced the drilling ıson, which usually lasts for about three months, and that with "just more days of drilling time, we could have had some answers."

Heavy ice flows and winds have forced all but one ship at the Ko- noar well to stop drilling, he said. Two other ships are standing by in ɜ there is a break, but full-scale work will probably not resume until ɛt July, he said.

rco Head Sees Delay on Alaska Gas Line

Reuters

ᴬNCHORAGE, Alaska — Atlantic Richfield officials believe the ıska natural gas pipeline will not meet its 1985 completion target, ıirman Robert Anderson said Friday.

"I happen to think that the pipeline may be farther off than most ɔple realize," he said. "My own experience is that [1985] will not be a listic date."

ᴱe added: "I can't conceive them breaking ground within the next two ɛhree years."

ank Wants Out of Toshiba Joint Venture

Reuters

OKYO — Toshiba Corp. has received a formal offer from Britain's ık Organization to sell to Toshiba all its shares in their joint venture ɜpany, Rank Toshiba Ltd., a Toshiba spokesman said Friday.

ᴱank Toshiba, established in Plymouth, England, two years ago, with ɜhiba holding 30 percent and Rank 70 percent, produces 20,000 color vision sets a month and audio equipment for sales in Britain and ɜtern Europe.

ᴱarlier this week, Rank said the joint firm would probably be liquidat- ɜecause of poor business performance due to the strength of sterling, ı inflation in Britain and world recession. Toshiba said it now ɯned to set up a wholly owned company in Britain to manufacture ɔr sets.

Carter Says Policies Of Fed 'Ill-Advised'

By Hobart Rowen
and Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter attacked the policies of the Federal Reserve Board as "ill-advised" and warned of the adverse consequences they were having on the U.S. economy.

The president's highly unusual attack on the Fed came during a campaign stop Thursday in Philadelphia. Mr. Carter accused the Fed of putting "too much of their eggs in the money supply basket" without looking at the impact the policies were having on other economic factors, such as the current high interest rates.

Citibank raised its prime interest rate a full percentage point to 14 percent Thursday, leapfrogging most of the other major U.S. banks that had raised the prime to 13½ percent just the day before.

[In Washington, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said Friday that he shared Mr. Carter's concern over the rise in interest rates, saying that the credit markets may have overreacted to the rapid growth in the money supply in setting their interest rates, the Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Volcker declined to comment on the president's criticism of the board's policies. But he said the rise in interest rates on credit markets may not be justified. "There is a tendency for markets to jump and anticipate ... and I wonder if they haven't jumped too far," he said, adding that there appears to be a tendency for the prime rate "to do a little more jumping on the upside than the downside."

[After Mr. Volcker's statement, Reuters reported that White House press secretary Jody Powell said President Carter also did not consider the latest prime rate increase to be justified by the Fed policies.

"Even given the policies and actions of the Fed, the financial markets are overreacting," Mr. Powell said.

He said neither Mr. Carter nor his economic advisers "see the latest increase in the prime by some banks as being justified by what is happening to the cost of money."]

Treasury Secretary William Miller separately expressed concern Thursday to that of Mr. Carter about the role of the Fed in triggering the recent increase in interest rates. He warned the rate rises might abort the U.S. economic recovery.

Expresses Surprise

At a briefing for reporters covering the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings, Mr. Miller said, "I'm surprised a little that rates have moved back up as rapidly as they have." He added that "it is necessary to have a more predictable regime in which economic activity can take place."

President Carter

Keystone

Ironically, the White House attack comes as the Fed is being accused by some monetarist economists, troubled by the surge in the U.S. money supply, of trying to help Mr. Carter's re-election.

Fed officials have said that they are "puzzled" by the explosive growth of the money supply, but they dismiss such accusations by the monetarists as nonsensical.

The effort to slow that growth has been partially responsible for the rise in interest rates, which have spiraled in the last week, since the Fed raised its discount rate from 10 percent to 11 percent. This move followed earlier rises in short-term money rates.

Mr. Miller said there was nothing he could see in the nature of the economic recovery so far that could explain the "volatility" of the interest rate movement.

"Capacity utilization is still below 80 percent, so I would be concerned if it [the interest-rate increase] continues for long, because it would tend to discourage the recovery."

Policy Shift

Mr. Miller — chairman of the Federal Reserve Board before taking the Treasury post last year — theorized that the new volatility in interest rates may result "from the new way in which the Fed operates." His reference was to the Fed's policy decision to concentrate its policy targets more on the money-supply totals than on interest rates.

He said the theory was that, if the money supply were more closely controlled, the economy could be less concerned if interest rates moved sharply up or down. "But we're getting volatility in both interest rates and the money supply," Mr. Miller said.

Asked if he blamed the Fed for soaring interest rates, Mr. Miller responded: "I'm not blaming anyone. What I'm saying is that I don't have a good handle on what's happening, and I don't think the Fed has a good handle on what's happening."

U.S. Reports Producer Prices Dip 0.2%; Jobless Rate Drops

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Using a new method of calculating the statistics, the Labor Department reported Friday that September wholesale prices declined for the first time in more than four years. Unemployment also dipped during the month, to 7.5 percent, the department said.

The two reports — the last employment and wholesale price statistics before the Nov. 4 election — could help President Carter's election hopes if they are perceived as reflecting an improving economy.

Under the new reporting method, wholesale-level producer prices, which had been rising at an annual rate of more than 20 percent in the previous two months, registered a drop of 0.2 percentage point last month — the first decline since a 0.3-percent drop in February, 1976. The producer price index (base 1967) now stands at 248.9.

The decline was led by falling prices for food, gasoline, heating oil, and cars and trucks being sold at a discount at the end of the 1980 model years. Other consumer goods showed no change in overall prices.

Statistical Change

However, wholesale prices would have increased 0.4 percent instead of declining in September were it not for a new method of calculating prices used for the first time in the September report, the department spokesman said, adding that the new method takes automobile rebates on 1980 models into account for the first time.

Wholesale prices, which normally are reflected several months later in prices paid by consumers, rose 1.7 percent in July and 1.5 percent in August, largely because of sharp increases in food prices.

The department said the unemployment rate edged down for the second month in a row in September, to 7.5 percent. The lower jobless rate — the best since last spring — reflected improvements in the construction and agriculture industries.

The rate was a slight drop from August's 7.6-percent rate, but was down sharply from July's 7.8 percent rate, which marked the peak of unemployment during the recession.

Job Gains for Women

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said 7.8 million Americans were out of work last month, a decline of 200,000 from the month before. Total employment gained the same 200,000, rising to 97.2 million.

The biggest job gains were among women, whose jobless rate dropped to 6.1 percent from 6.5 percent in August, and teenagers, whose jobless rate dropped from 17.5 percent from 19.1 percent in August.

The Labor Department said that U.S. industries reported that manufacturing employment rose for the second consecutive month, up 55,000 to a total of 20 million, which was still 1 million below a year earlier. It cited significant gains in metals manufacturing and transportation industries.

Deborah Klein, a Labor Department analyst, said the drop in unemployment for the second consecutive month "might be indicating a turn" in the economy. Although unemployment had declined in August from 7.8 percent to 7.6 percent, she said a one-month drop was insufficient to establish a trend in the minds of economists but a two-month decline is more convincing.

Rebound Seen

Janet Norwood, a Labor Department economist, said the reports show the economy is improving. She said the drop in unemployment is further evidence of gradual improvement on the jobs front and noted that durable goods employment, which was especially hard hit during the recession, has rebounded by about 100,000 jobs since July.

However, most economists agree that inflation — at both the producer and consumer level — will remain in double-digits into next year. The short-term unemployment picture is less clear, they say, and will depend a lot on whether the economy proceeds into recovery and slumps back into recession.

NYSE Posts Broad Gain; U.S. Money Supply Down

Reuters

NEW YORK — Growing confidence that interest rates may not move much higher over the near term Friday contributed to a broad advance on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said much of the market strength was due to expectations that the banking report due after the close would show the first drop in money supply in six weeks.

They also cited good news on wholesale prices, although the method of calculating the producer price index was changed.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.44 points to 950.68 and advances led declines 11 to four as turnover quickened slightly to 48 million shares from 46.17 million Thursday.

Prices were higher on fairly active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

After the close the Fed reported that the nation's basic money supply M-1A for the week ended Sept. 24 fell $3.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted $382.7 billion from a revised $386.1 billion. Last week's figure was revised from $386 billion.

The broader money supply, the M-1B, fell $3.6 billion to $405.7 billion from a revised $409.3 billion. Last week's figure was originally reported as 409.1 billion.

Analysts said the drop in the money supply would ease pressure on the federal reserve to tighten credit further.

Blue chips stocks were strong. General Motors rose 1⅜ to 53 and Ford ⅞ to 27⅝.

General Motors reported a 28-percent rise in late September car sales — partly due to its new models, introduced Sept. 25 — which gave a lift to GM and Ford, both of which are factors in the Dow average. Ford sales fell 41 percent but its new models went on sale this week.

Chrysler said its sales for the last 10 days of September fell 51 percent to a daily rate of 2,088 from 4,265 a year earlier. It said its sales report includes only 1980 models.

Year to date car sales for Chrysler were 475,307 compared with 735,289 in the same period of 1979, the company said.

Total U.S. truck sales for late September dropped to 6,651 from 17,997, Chrysler said. Total truck sales for the year to date declined to 204,446 from 310,512, company said.

American Telephone gained one to 52¼ and General Telephone was active, gaining 1¼ to 27⅛. Yesterday GTE announced plans to sell its Consumer Electronics operations to North American Philips.

Volume leader G.D. Searle added ⅜ to 21¼ after a sharp drop Thursday on news a Food and Drug Administration panel recommended against approving Searle's sweetener, Aspartame, for sale in the United States. Searle said it will continue to seek approval.

Barber Oil surged 5⅝ to 67⅝. It plans to liquidate. Lennar climbed 3¼ to 32¼. It raised its dividend and will split two for one. Xerox, which has been strong since announcing copier price increases Wednesday, gained 1⅛ to 69⅝ in active trading. IBM rose ⅜ to 66⅛. IBM cut some copier prices the same day.

Fed's Policy Is Labeled A Failure by Economists

Associated Press-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — When the U.S. Federal Reserve unveiled its latest monetary experiment last October, it was greeted with almost universal acclaim: Someone in Washington was finally going to do something about inflation.

Now, a year later, economists in growing numbers are proclaiming the experiment a failure, one that threatens the Fed's credibility and, more importantly, one that could undermine the nation's financial underpinnings.

"I'd give the Fed a 'zero' in both effort and performance," said Robert Parks, a private economic consultant and professor at Pace University's graduate school of business in New York. "It has been a disaster," added David Jones, an economist for Aubrey Lanston & Co., a New York securities firm.

The experiment was simple in concept. Instead of pegging interest rates as it had done in the past, the Fed would concentrate its efforts on regulating the amount of reserves in the banking network. By allowing interest rates to swing more widely, the Fed reasoned, it could better control the U.S. money supply, the stock of readily spendable funds.

Moderate and steady money growth, in turn, would cool the U.S. inflationary fever and pave the way for a stable economic environment, the Fed argued.

Erratic Money Growth

However, while interest rates suffered through their biggest swings in history, money growth has been more erratic than ever. As well, there has been little abatement in the deep-rooted U.S. inflation. So far this year, consumer prices have surged at a 12.8-percent rate, down only fractionally from last year's 13.3-percent pace.

George McKinney, a senior vice president of Irving Trust, said that the erratic money supply growth this year was caused by the imposition in March of federal credit controls that abruptly quashed demand for money and loans. Those demands, he said, returned with a vengeance when the controls were removed in July.

A Fed spokesman said that while the experiment "isn't 100 percent perfect ... it has been quite successful." And despite the volatility in the money supply, he said, "hopefully all [the key money measures] will be within" the Fed's target ranges by the end of the current quarter.

Plant Spending Down

James O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., New York, said the explosive moves in interest rates have scared investors from making long-term commitments and sapped deposits from savings banks and savings and loan associations. "The dynamite" the Fed is using, he warns, "may be so serious as to cause the destruction of the long-term capital market ... and of our whole savings and investment structure."

The bond market, which has been a mainstay for financing corporate plant-and-equipment expansion, has been hard hit by the Fed's experiment, and economists warn that the severe interest-rate swings are causing companies to scrap spending plans for more efficient plant and equipment. According to the latest Commerce Department survey, corporations planned to increase capital spending by 8.7 percent this year,down from a 15.1-percent boost in 1979.

Donald Maude, an economist for Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said that securities dealers are less willing to purchase and hold large positions in bonds because of volatile prices, which move inversely to rates. That kind of attitude is making borrowing in the long-term market more expensive, said Kevin Hurley, an economist for Chase Econometrics.

5 Oil Producers Said to Decide To Raise Output

Reuters

TOKYO — Five major oil-producing countries are raising production levels to make up for the loss of exports from warring Iraq and Iran, according to two Japanese newspapers, the Mainichi Shimbun and Tokyo Shimbun.

They quoted oil industry sources on Thursday as saying the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Indonesia were each boosting their production by 100,000 barrels a day.

The newspapers said that these rises and a reported temporary increase of 600,000 barrels a day in Saudi Arabian production would provide world oil markets an extra 1 million barrels a day to help compensate for the loss of 3.5 million barrels a day from Iraq and Iran.

Reports here and in New York have said that the Saudi increase would be 700,000 or 900,000 barrels. The latter would raise Saudi output to 10.4 million barrels a day. However, Saudi officials in Riyadh have denied the reports.

And in Jakarta, a spokesman said that Indonesia's government-owned Pertamina oil company was not planning to boost oil production.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Ltd. has appointed **Richard Banz Jr.** associate director for Eurobond placements. Mr. Banz was formerly manager of fixed income sales at Morgan Stanley International.

* * *

Ettore Landi has been named vice president and assistant general manager in charge of the treasury division at Morgan Guaranty's London office. Mr. Landi succeeds **Reginald Barham**, who is retiring at the end of the year.

* * *

The Banque Europeenne de Credit has appointed **Claude Vernadachi** assistant general manager and **Peter Bulters** manager in charge of North America, the Netherlands and project linked finance.

* * *

Melville Guest has been made head of Lucas Industries' coordination and liaison activities in France. Mr. Guest is the former first secretary (commercial) of the British Embassy in Paris.

* * *

Alfred Legner has been appointed managing director of Norddeutsche Landesbank International's Luxembourg subsidiary, succeeding **Christoph Hammerstein**, who has recently been elected deputy board member of the parent bank in Hanover.

Richard Banz Jr.

World Coffee Panel Votes To Revive Export Quotas

From Agency Dispatches

ᴬONDON — The 67-nation ncil of the International Coffee anization, a group of coffee ducers and consumers, voted y Friday to reintroduce export tas to keep coffee prices within nge of $1.15 to $1.55 a pound.

he vote was unanimous on the sumer side, but the French- aking nations in the Organiza- of African and Malagasy cof- producing countries voted inst.

lowever, the necessary two- ds majority on the producer was secured for the package, ch took 19 days to work out is designed to eventually sta- ɜe prices at about $1.30 a nd. The world average coffee e now is about $1.24 a pound.

he agreement calls for an ini- global export quota for 1980- f 57.37 million bags, each con- ing 132.2 pounds of green cof- beans. The quota is retroactive ɔct. 1.

he global export quota is reduced by 2.4 percent to 56 million bags when the composite indicator price falls below $1.35. A global export quota of 56 million bags is therefore effective immediately.

Three more cuts of 1.4 million bags would be implemented if prices fall, one when the price touches $1.20, the second if it remains at that level, and the third at $1.15. No more than two cuts can be made in any one quarter.

Quotas would be phased out under a roughly similar formula to try to keep the price below $1.55.

After the meeting, Jean Marie Gervais, Ivory Coast delegate and permanent representative to the ICO of OAMCAF, the group of French-speaking African producer nations, told reporters:

"We have rejected the package on export quotas ... We do not agree with the OAMCAF quota. Our export performance is much higher. We do not agree on the price mechanism nor on the price range ... It is regrettable that all our Latin American producing partners did not follow and adopt our stand."

Export quotas were originally introduced under the first International Coffee Agreement, negotiated in Washington in 1962 under United Nations anspices and operative on Oct. 1, 1963. A second ICA was set up in 1968.

However, in 1972, export quotas were suspended because of a producer-consumer argument over the levels at which world coffee prices were to be underpinned.

A third ICA eventually was negotiated in late 1975, but by that time, severe frost had wiped out two thirds of the coffee trees in Brazil, which was then exporting more than 37 percent of the world's traded coffee. Prices rose from 60 cents a pound to a record $3.60 a pound in April, 1977, before dropping back as Brazilian production recovered.

IMF Head Puts ɜress on Battle gainst Inflation

The Associated Press

ᴬASHINGTON — Jacques de ɔsiere, head of the Internation- Monetary Fund, said Friday key financial authorities from countries are convinced that ting inflation must remain the priority of many governments.

ır. de Larosiere, summing up lts of the four-day meeting of ernors of the IMF and World k, said progress in fighting in- on is considered necessary to more money into new plant equipment and to keep pro- ion growing over the long run.

ɜ did not discuss the situation ıose countries — usually the est ones — where govern- ts are less concerned about in- ɔn than about creating jobs raising living standards in the run.

ɜ IMF head noted that gover- had said they were worried t poor countries that lack oil. has to be increased, he said, the rich countries must open heir markets for goods pro- d in the poor ones.

ɜ defended the IMF against ism that it imposes harsh pol- on individual countries in re- for its loans. He said loans are ustifiable unless they actually gthen a country's economy its ability to pay the interest debts.

'ith or without fund re- es," he said, "adjustment take place. The injection of resources makes the adjust- less harsh."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 3, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9685	4.70	108.60 *	46.75 *	0.2279	—	6.7690 *	119.47 *	35.225 *
Brussels (a)	29.055	69.435	16.039	6.9160	3.3710 *	14.7776	—	17.6733	5.2020
Frankfurt	1.8105	4.3260	—	42.10 *	2.100 x	92.00 *	6.2290 *	110.30 *	32.220 *
London (b)	2.3895	—	4.3270070	10.0443	2.061.35	4.7035	69.410	3.9305	13.3450
Milan	862.55	2,060.70	474.00	205.160	—	458.50	29.6810	524.950	154.430
New York	—	2.4013	0.5629	0.2384	0.1160 *	0.5079	0.0344	0.6132	0.1816
Paris	4.2030	10.0350	237.980 *	—	4.8730 x	213.70 *	14.4570 *	255.810 *	75.240 *
Zurich	1.6433	3.9250	90.7497 *	39.0971 *	0.1905	83.4723 *	5.6542 *	—	29.420 *
ECU	1.3999	0.5857	2.8345	5.8817	1.207.07	2.7528	48.6321	7.8204	7.8204

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0342	Belgian fin. franc	29.200	0.2003	Hong Kong $	4.9920	0.3011	Saudi Riyal	3.3210
0.8551	Canadian $	1.1694	2.0680	Irish £	0.4836	0.0810	Schilling	12.350
0.1812	Danish krone	5.5915	0.1692	Israeli Shekel	5.9125	0.4759	Singapore $	2.1012
0.0233	Drachma	42.850	3.7411	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2672	0.1587	Swedish krona	4.1445
0.0199	Escudo	50.262	0.2054	Norw. krone	4.8685	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
0.2731	Fin. mark	3.6610	0.0135	Peseta	73.840	0.0048	Yen	73.840

£ Sterling: 1.1538 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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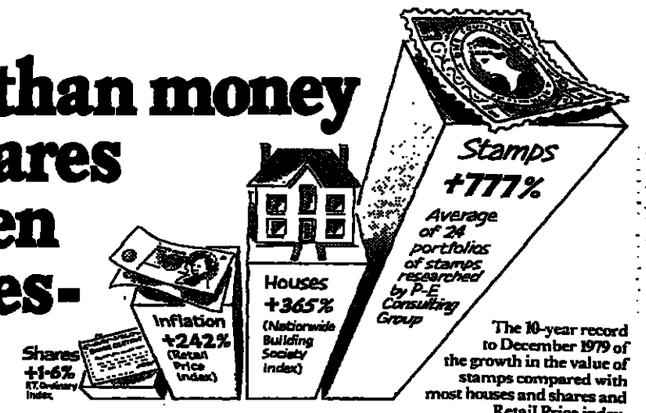

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U.S. Plan Promises No Fast Relief for Steel

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If the U.S. steel industry was looking for a pill to cure all of its ills, President Carter's steel revitalization program announced last week was not it.

Some steel-industry and government officials agree that the policy is only a first step toward good health. But how long it will take the government's medicine to work, if it is effective, is anyone's guess. Government officials expect their program to spell relief for the industry within five years, the maximum amount of time most of the plan will be in force.

Some steel-industry analysts said it may be at least two years before the industry sees any new influx of money, despite Mr. Carter's tax-cut proposals and plans to relax on a case-by-case basis Clean Air Act compliance deadlines so that the companies can plow more money into steel-making machinery.

Lead Time

"Three or four years from now the industry will begin to be physically different," one analyst said. "That's the lead time it takes to engineer, design, order, debug, and use equipment — and only if the *company is able to make money.*"

In addition, the tax incentives and the relaxation of environmental deadlines must wade through Congress next year.

"We don't expect any dramatic turnaround," one government official said. "We can look for increases in U.S. production, more jobs and a healthier market."

However, another official said the administration expects faster relief, and that the industry should be well on its way toward recovery in five years.

"It would be a pity if nothing was done for the first three years, even a modest beginning," John Greenwald, a deputy assistant secretary at the Commerce Department, said of the steel industry's efforts. "We're going to be looking for progress."

But the steel industry still seems to be looking more toward stemming imports as a major solution to its problems than Mr. Carter's other programs. As one industry *expert said, the industry still has to* sell steel to make money.

"If imports can be kept at 13 percent to 14 percent and not 21 percent and 22 percent, that will make a tremendous contribution," an analyst said.

For example, Mr. Carter's tax programs during the first year would provide the entire industry with about $150 million, enough to buy one-fifth of a hot strip mill or one-third of a blast furnace.

"What the program means then is not that there will be money put in industry's pocket, but it signals that over time the administration will try to do things to help industry help itself," an analyst said.

In the import area Mr. Carter reinstated a new trigger-price mechanism lasting up to five years that will rise an average of 12 percent and allow the investigation of some dumping complaints without suspension of the trigger prices as was customary in the past.

Steel's Complaint

Last spring several steel-industry leaders complained that the government had not effectively monitored steel imports, and that some were entering U.S. markets at prices below the cost of production and were injuring domestic steelmakers. This process is known as dumping. U.S. Steel filed dumping complaints against steelmakers in seven European countries last March, and as part of the president's strategy, the firm dropped its complaints last week.

One of the reasons that the government wanted U.S. Steel to drop the complaints was the strong possibility that the Commerce Department would have ruled on Oct. 17 that the Europeans were selling steel here at costs below their fair values, creating tensions with some allies and opening the possibility of trade retaliation, some government officials said.

In that case, the Europeans probably would have withdrawn from U.S. markets and there probably would have been an influx of legally cheaper steel from countries like South Korea and Taiwan. If that had happened, the administration feared, the steel industry might have filed other dumping charges to keep those and other steelmakers out, government officials said.

The less-developed nations have only a small portion of the U.S. steel market, but "that would be skewed markedly by the unavailability of European steel," a government official said.

Even with the new trigger-price mechanism, U.S. government and industry officials said they do not expect sales of European steel here at less than fair value to halt. What they hope will stop is the large quantities of such products that injure domestic producers.

U.S. Steel said after the president's plan was announced, "The months immediately ahead will be especially important in determining whether the revised system can be effective in avoiding imports' being dumped in the American market."

The trigger-price mechanism "will throw a big yellow light up that if [the Europeans] send [steel] in large quantities, they will be in the dumping litigation mode again," an industry analyst said.

'It signals that over time the administration will try to do things to help industry help itself.'

Proxmire Urges Probe of Ex-Im Lending Policy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wisc., in a letter to the comptroller general, has called for an investigation by the General Accounting Office of the lending policies of the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The letter, dated Oct. 1, questions how long Ex-Im Bank can lend money to foreign borrowers at subsidized rates of about 8 percent a year.

If this policy continues, Sen. Proxmire wrote, "the bank will inevitably have to subsidize the difference between the low rate of return on these loans and the high cost of borrowed funds by using its earnings or dipping into its equity capital."

Ex-Im Bank, a federally funded institution, makes low-interest loans to foreign entities that use the funds to buy U.S.-made products. The bank *is committed to $12* billion in loans to foreign borrowers, but it has an annual direct lending budget of only about $4 billion.

Record Surplus In Canada Trade

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — Canada's trade surplus rose to a record $Can.1.04 billion in August from an upward revised $391-million surplus in July, compared with a $75 million surplus in August last year, the Canadian statistics office said.

August exports, seasonally adjusted, totalled $6.34 billion, up from $6.03 billion in July and $5.45 billion in the previous August. Statistics Canada said. Imports totaled $5.30 billion, down from $5.64 billion in July and $5.38 billion in August, 1979.

The exports rise was led by an increase in shipments to the United States, which accounted for 62.4% of Canada's total August exports, the statistics office said.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
13⅝	6⅝	UnComr	.20	2.3	7	12	9½	8⅞	9	
9⅛	3½	UnionCo	.32	5.0	7	338	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
13¼	9¾	UnElec	1.52	13.	6	207	11⅝	11⅜	11½—	⅛
42	30¼	UnEl	pf4.50	14.		240	32	32	32	
20⅝	13⅝	UnEl	pf2.13	14.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	½
25⅝	19⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	12.		50	23¼	23¼	23¼+	½
42¾	27⅞	UnOilCal	s.80	1.8	13	3222	u45	43	44	+1⅛
61	37⅛	UnPac	s1.40	2.3	16	2046	60⅝	59	59⅝+	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal				540	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
51⅞	22	Uniroyal	pf			z720	38½	37	38½+1	
16¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.40a	2.6	6	154	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
14	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	8.9		15	13½	13	13½+	⅜
54¼	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	2.9	10	383	52⅝	50⅝	52½+	1⅛
29¼	16⅝	UnGrty	.24	.9	9	63	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	½
23⅝	17⅝	Uilium	2.68	13.	5	31	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
30⅝	26½	Uillu	pf 3.97	15.		622	26¼	u26⅛	26¼+	⅛
19⅛	14½	Uillu	pf 2.20	14.		z1900	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
37⅝	15⅝	UnInd	.95	3.2	10	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+1⅛	
28⅛	12	UnItin	pf1.42	1.8		1	24	24	24	
24	13½	UnItinn	.22	1.1	7	28	20	19½	20	+½
12	8⅛	UJerBk	1.04a	9.8	4	24	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅜
6	3⅞	UnMvM	n		59	5	4⅞	5	5	
7	2¼	UnPkMn		97	98	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
37⅞	18⅝	UnRefg	.80a	3.5	4	26	22⅝	21⅞	22⅞+	⅜
24⅞	15½	USFoS	1.88e	4.0		67	22⅝	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
16¾	6⅛	USAir	.09e		4	904	14⅝	14¼	14¼+	⅛
32¼	16	USAir	pf1.67	6.6		14	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
46½	33½	USFid	2.80	6.6	5	374	42⅝	41⅝	42¼—	¼
37⅝	25⅝	USGvps	2.40	7.3	5	156	32⅞	32½	32¼	
28	18¼	USHom	.40b	2.3	7	252	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.8	6	115	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14¼	5⅞	US Rlty			126	453	u15¼	14⅛	15⅛+	⅜
30	16¼	USShoe	1.40	5.7	6	44	28⅝	27½	28¼+	⅝
25	16⅞	USSteel	1.60	7.3	6	16	22⅝	21⅞	22	+⅛
38	26	USTobc	2.08	5.9	9	11	35⅞	35⅝	35½	
53⅞	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.1	8	1095	53½	52	53½+	⅜
69	47	UTch	pf3.87	5.8		48	67¼	66½	66½—	½
26⅞	19¼	UTch	pf2.55	10.		1036	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
20¼	14¼	UnTel	1.68	9.3	7	2654	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
39	23¾	Unitrod	.50	1.4	12	72	34¾	34	34¾+	⅜
15	9	Univer	.56a	4.4	6	38	12⅝	11¾	12⅝+1	
16⅝	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.0	6	12	11⅝	12	12	+⅛
32	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.6	9	12	29	29	29	+⅛
67	40	Uniohm	2	3.3	11	584	61½	60½	61	
26	19	USLIFE	.72	2.7	5	1053	27¼	27⅛	27⅛+	⅜
27⅞	24½	USLIF	pf2.25	9.0		71	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
9⅝	7⅝	UsLifeFd	.96a	12.		20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
19⅝	13	UtaPL	2	12.10		541	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
27½	20	UtPL	pf2.80	13.		5	22	22	22	+⅛
27⅛	16⅝	UtPL	pf2.90	13.		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
				V—	V	—V				
32	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	5.1	8	2343	31⅝	31¼	31½	
43	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.7	10	148	u43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	½
28⅝	10⅛	Valero	n .20	.7	20	604	28	26⅝	27⅝+2	
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	5.3	31	57	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
22½	16⅝	VanDrn	1	5.0	7	49	20	19⅞	19⅞	
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.7	11	62	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	⅜
15½	7¼	Vara	.40	3.3	8	53	12⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
44⅜	17	Veeco	s .30	7.25		222	40⅝	39¼	40¼+1	
6⅛	3	Vendo				15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		36	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
59	29¼	Viacom	.40	.8	18	569	53⅝	51⅝	53¼+1⅛	
39¼	22	Viacom	pf2.10	5.8		6	36	35⅝	36	
12⅝	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	428	11	10⅝	10⅝	
47⅞	33½	VaEP	pf 5	13.		240	39½	39½	39½	
71½	49½	VaEP	pf7.72	14.		280	54¼	54¼	54¼—	⅜
84½	62½	VaEP	pf n8.60	13.		z160	64	64	64	—1
92	62½	VaEP	pf9.75	14.		z410	69½	69	69	+⅛
25⅝	18⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	14.		8	21⅛	21	21¼+	⅛
68	45	VaEP	pf7.28	14.		z1070	51⅝	50¼	51⅝+1⅛	
71	49½	VaEP	pf7.45	14.		z500	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
22⅞	16	VisteRs	.45e	2.3	7	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
27⅞	11¾	Vornado	.30i		86	21⅛	28⅞	21	21	+⅛
15⅝	9	Voplnc	.84	7.8	4	1	12	12	12	+⅛
44¼	30½	VulcanM	2	4.9	7	5	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
				— W—	W	—W				
23½	16⅝	WICOR	2.04	11.	6	10	19¼	19	19	—⅛
17⅞	10½	Wabash	.60	3.9	5	8	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
21¼	15½	Wachov	.94	5.0	7	1015	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
7½	3⅝	WachRty			10	44	6½	6	6½+	⅜
53¼	28¼	WaltWrt	.40		7.15	5	54⅝	54¼	54¼+	⅛
41⅛	29⅞	Walgrn	1.60	4.1	8	33	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
29½	19⅞	WkHCn	pf3.32			519	u29⅞	28⅝	29⅝+	⅜
45⅞	23¼	WalBus	1	2.3	9	9	43½	43¼	43⅝—	⅜
28⅝	19½	WalJuv	1.60b	6.4	5	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
37⅞	22½	WalJim	1.92	5.7	7	622	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
40	25	WallJ	pf1.60	4.5		1	35¼	35¼	35¼+	½
11	4⅛	WardPd				201	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.4	5	51	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
62⅝	36½	WrnCm	s 1	1.7	14	254	59⅝	58	59⅝+1⅛	
23½	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.2	14	2711	21⅛	20½	21¼+	½
26⅝	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	8	17	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
37⅞	18	WshNat	1.60	4.3	7	42	34½	33½	34½+	⅜
22⅞	16⅝	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	67	18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
81½	32⅝	WsteMn	.90	1.2	21	272	77	75½	77	+1⅝
37	21⅛	WstNaJ	.48	1.5	16	23	32½	32	32½+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	WstGos	.86e		4	163	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+1⅛	
24⅝	12⅝	WstCo	pf1.60	7.0	12	2	22½	22½	22½+ ½	
7½	4⅝	WestUn	.20	3.1	10	4	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
16	6⅝	WstbD	.20	2.8	7	87	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
28½	22½	WstMas	.88	3.3	6	9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
29⅝	21⅝	WstNF	1.92	7.2	5	441	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝+2½	
22½	11	WstFM	2	10.	9	8	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
42½	27⅝	WIPPfe	3.20	8.0	6	281	40⅝	37⅞	40⅛+2⅛	
12⅝	10	WstCT	pf.83		8	9	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
11⅝	6	WnAtrL	.20	2.8		131	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29	19	WAir	pf 2	9.0		5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
34	23½	WsBnc	1.84	6.2	5	887	30	29	29⅝+	⅜
43½	25	WnCoNA	s.24	.5	25	1328	u46⅝	42⅝	45⅝+2⅝	
56½	26¼	WnCo	pf2.12	3.5		70	u60⅝	60⅝	60⅝+3⅝	
67⅝	32⅝	WPact	2.75e	2.1	3	26	47¼	46½	46¾—	⅜
31⅛	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.0	3	313	28½	27⅝	28¼+	⅜
66½	42½	WstUn	pf4.40	7.6		5	58½	58½	58½+	⅛
74½	46	WstUn	pf4.90	7.2		3	68	68	68	—1
10¼	7⅝	WUn	opf1.18	13.		34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22	15½	WUTl	pf2.56	14.		19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22⅞	17⅞	WestgEl	1.40	5.2	7	1722	27	26⅝	26⅞+	½
38⅝	26⅝	Wstvac	1.64	4.9	6	158	33⅛	32	33⅛+1	
38	27	Weyerhr	1.20	2.9	10	391	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	¼
47⅝	34¼	Wheel	pf2.50	6.3		16	44⅝	44⅝	44½	
49⅞	27⅝	WheelP	1.40	3.1	11	488	45½	45	45½+	½
24	15	WheelPit			3	37	20	19½	20	+⅛
48	37	WhelPll	pf6	15.		z100	41¼	41¼	41¼+	¼
39⅞	31⅝	WhelPit	pf5	14.		z100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
23	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	9	197	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
27½	19	WhitC	1.40	5.6	6	73	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
34½	12⅝	WhitNok	1	3.1	8	1301	32¼	31½	32¼+	⅛
17½	12⅝	Wickes	1.84	6.8		239	14	13¾	14	+⅜
12⅝	5½	Wiebldt	.44	7.2	13	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43¾	20⅝	Williams	1.10	2.6	9	933	43¾	41⅝	42½+	⅜
15⅝	7⅞	WlshrO	.76i	3.5	47	84	14⅝	13½	13⅝	
32	22⅝	WinDxr	1.92	6.3	9	52	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
3½	1⅜	Wlnnbgo		156	591		3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5	Winter J	.87e	15.		4	6⅛	6	6	
26⅝	19	WISEP	2.52	11.	9	90	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
95	69	WiseP	pf8.90	.12		z100	76	76	76	—1½
19⅝	14⅛	WiscPL	1.72	11.	7	25	18¼	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	WiscPS	1.32	11.	6	134	16⅛	16	16	—⅜
33	20⅛	Witco	1.40	5.3	6	88	27	26½	26	+⅛
27¼	10⅝	WithR	.80	3.4	5	254	23½	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
21⅛	9	WolvW	.52	2.6	7	67	20½	19⅝	20	+⅜
26⅝	14½	Womatc	.66	2.8	11	46	24	23½	23½	
36	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	.9	20	287	34⅝	34½	34½+	⅜
31⅝	21½	Wolwth	1.88	7.2	4	650	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
44	30½	Wolw	pf2.20	6.3		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅜
7	4⅝	WorldAir			9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅝	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.1	9	23	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+1⅛	
16⅝	9⅝	WrvleLb	s.40	2.8	9	97	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	½
18½	4	Wyly			10	475	17⅝	16½	17⅝+1⅛	
				X—	Y—	Z—				
69½	48⅝	Xerox	2.80	4.0	10	4236	u70⅛	68⅝	69⅝+1⅛	
24⅝	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.0	7	489	21⅝	20⅝	21	+⅛
24½	16¼	ZaleCp	1.16	5.1	5	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
63	17⅝	Zapata	.48	.8	20	517	60	58⅝	58⅝—	⅜
18½	9⅝	ZayreCp	.32	1.8	6	48	17⅝	17½	17½+	⅛
18	7⅝	ZenithR	.40	2.5	13	1022	17⅛	16⅝	17	+⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Zerox	s .32	2.1	13	14	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅜
25⅝	14¼	Zornlng	.92	4.0	8	30	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, October 3, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min con-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅝	2-25	98½	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	13⅛	3-30	99⅝	100⅛
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97¼	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100	100⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅝	99⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	98⅝	99⅛
Barclays O'Seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97¼	97¾
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅝	1-23	98½	99
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98⅝	99⅛
Bco de Brazil 6¼-82	11 7/16	2-17	98⅝	99⅛
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅝
Bco Pinto 6½-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¼	98½
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	93½	94½
Bank Paris 7¼-80	9⅝	12-1	99	99½
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99⅝	100⅝
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅛	11-21	98	98½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅛	1-23	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9½	10-27	97⅝	97⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-90	12 11/16	10-28	98⅛	98⅝
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅝	12-5	97½	98¼
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅛	99⅝
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100	100½
BFCE 6¾-84	11⅞	2-26	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99⅝	99⅞
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	99⅞	100⅛
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	98⅞	99⅛
BNP 1982/84	11⅝	2-21	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 5½-87	11 15/16	2-22	97	97½
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97⅝
BUE 5¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98½	99
Banco Urquijo 7¾-83	14⅝	4-1	99	99½
Bergen Bank 6-89	12¼	11-28	97½	98
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99	99½
Citicorp 1984	13⅝	10-31	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99¼	99¾
Chase 5¾-93	9 13/16	1-30	96	96½
CCCE 5¼-88	11	2-6	96⅝	97⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	10 3/16	12-17	98	99
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 5¾-85	12 13/16	11-6	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5¾-84	13 7/16	11-21	99⅝	100
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97⅝	98⅛
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11¼	2-12	99⅛	99⅝
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¼	1-12	98⅛	97⅝
Credit Nat'l 5¾-88	9⅝	1-12	96⅝	97⅛
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅝	98⅞
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅝	99⅞
GZB 6-83	9 13/16	1-30	99⅝	100⅛
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	98⅝	99⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	11⅛	2-15	99	99½
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	1-1	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 5¾-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅝	99⅛
IBJ 5¼-87	10½	10-15	99	99½
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅛	98⅝
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98	98½

Issuer-Min con-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	99⅝	100⅛
KOP 6¾-83	9⅝	1-23	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	12-12	99	99½
LTCB 6½-82	9⅝	1-27	98⅞	99⅛
LTCB 6-83	11⅛	2-15	99	99½
LTCB 5¾-85	11⅛	11-10	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅝	98⅞
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	97⅞	98⅝
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅝	100⅛
Manufac O'Seas 5¼-94	9⅞	11-28	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-23	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99½	100
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅛	10-5	97⅝	98
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	97	98½
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	97½	98
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	10⅝	10-14	97⅝	98⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99	99½
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97⅞	97⅝
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅛	11-28	99⅝	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅛	1-10	100½	101
Bk Scotland 5¾-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅝	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6½-84	10⅛	11-28	99⅝	99¾
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11⅛	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¾-90	12 1/16	3-7	98⅛	98⅝
State Bk India 6¾-81	10 1/16	11-28	99½	99
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

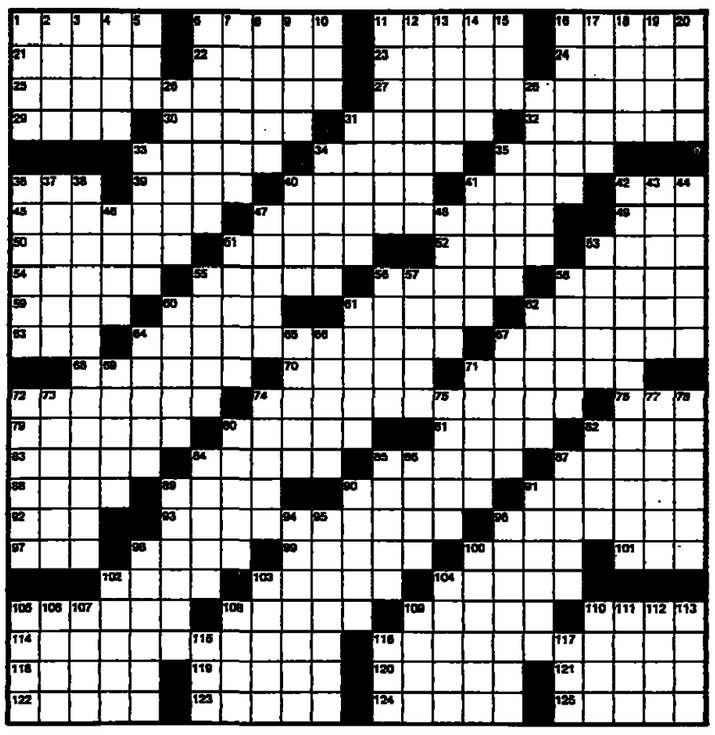
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
9⅛	AAR s	.40		3.4	7	165	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	AAV	.20		4.6	6	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	ABA Ind	n		14	68	164⅛	16	16½	+ ¼	
3⅝	AIC Ph	n.12		2.8	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	APS	.48		5.3	6	41	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	ATI				23	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	AVC					52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	AZL					18	3972	20⅛	19⅞	+ ½
4½	AZL	pf	.48		4.4	17	81	u11¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	AcmeU	s.30			1.9	16	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
8⅝	ActonCp	.40			2.7	10	86	15	14⅞	15 + ½
6⅝	AdmRes	n				153	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	AdmRus	s.12			.5	19	25	25⅛	25⅛	
35⅛	Adobe	s .20			.4	22	34	54¼	54	54¼ + ⅜
1⅛	AepISCp				.9	1252	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	AeroFla	.60		1.7	8	2	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	Aerpmca				.49	81	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	AffCap	.10e		1.4		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	AffilHus	.071			16	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
3⅞	AfterSix	.061			32	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	AirExpr				14	51	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	AlskAir	.30r		7.7	11	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	AlbaW	.05e		1.1	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	AllIntT	.72i		8.7	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	AlmvSt	.36e		2.7	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	AlphaAir	.10e		1.9	3	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	Alphnl	s			26	341	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	+1½
7-16	Altec				50	41	1	1	1	
31⅛	Alcoa	pf3.75		11.		250	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	Amdhl	.40		1.4	84	211	30⅞	29⅞	29½	— ½
8⅛	AmAgr	.16		1.5	20	111	11	10	10⅞	+1⅛
10⅛	AlaRad A			3.5	7	8	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
1	AmCapCp				19	280	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	Alsrael s				1	87	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	AMxeA	.48		2.5	13	52	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
8⅝	AMxeB	.48		2.6	12	43	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	AMxIn	.36		1.2	11	125	29⅞	28½	28⅞	
30⅝	AmPetl	2.80		4.4	6	42	63½	62⅝	63½	+ ⅜
1⅝	AmPlgn	Cp				5	2	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	ASCIE					136	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	AmSeat	.10i				2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	AmTec	.64		5.2	11	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	AmTec	pf1.28			12.	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	AndrJcb	n			16	37	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅜
4	Andrea	A.44		6.1	13	19	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	AngloC	.22e		.6	15	405	u35⅞	32	34½	+2⅝
6⅝	Anheuy	.44b		3.9	5	21	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
6½	ApIDip	.04i				49	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
1½	ApldDev					161	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	AquiCd	p.60			20	171	43⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	ArgoPl	n			88	159	21½	20⅞	21	
7	Armatrn					37	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅝	ArrowA	.20		2.9	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	Arundel				25	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	Asamer	o.40				150	30⅞	20	20½	+ ⅛
1⅛	AskinSvc					5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	Astrex	s			9	32	u22⅞		22⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	Atco	Ind				20	¼	11-16	¼	+1-16
23⅝	AtlsCM	.20e		3.7	8	435	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	AtlasCp	wi				36	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
17⅝	AtlasVan	n.05e			3.4	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5	Audiotr	.16		1.5	10	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	AutoSw	1.40		2.6	13	12	54½	53⅝	54½	+ ¼
8⅝	AVEAIC	.50		7.9	80	10	6⅝	6⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	Avondl	1.20		5.5	8	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
				B—B—B						
⅝	BRT			.19	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	Badger	.80		6.7	8	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
2⅞	Baker	.151			18	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	BaldwS	.20p			3.7	14	8⅝	5⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	BanFd	2.90e			13.	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	Bangor	wi				66	3-16	¼	3-16	+1-16
8⅝	Banistr	g				22	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	BarnesE				14	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
9	Barnwl	.20		1.2		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	BarryRG	.16		1.8	35	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	Bartons					2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	BaruchF				23	54	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
1⅞	BelscR				17	4	3	3	3	
11⅝	BnfSfA	s .36		2.7	4	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	BnfSfB	s .36			6	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
2⅝	BergEnt				5	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
8⅛	BergnB	.32		1.4	13	39	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+1⅛
16	BrpB	pf1.15		3.2		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	BernzO					18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	BethCp					37	4	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	Beverly	.24		1.3	18	842	19	18	19	+1
4⅝	BicPan	.48		2.5	12	37	19⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
1½	Bickfrd	.05e		2.1	8	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2½	BillyKid	n			5	114	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	BlnkMl	1.20		5.4	7	9	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	BloRad A				11	110	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
16½	Blount	.72		1.9	9	135	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
3⅛	BodinAp					20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	BolfBar	.48		1.3	15	29	31⅝	28⅛	31⅝	+3½
13⅝	BowVal	s				623	19½	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	BowlAm	.28		5.3	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	Bowmar					173	7⅝	4⅝	4½	
17⅝	Bowne	s.40		1.7	10	40	u23⅞	22½	23⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	BradNN	24		2.1	9	455	12⅞	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
2½	Branch	.05i			5	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	Branlff	wi				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	Brascan	1.20		3.7	17	389	32⅞	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
18⅝	BrunsW					45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
3½	BroDart	.20		3.4	8	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18½	BrooksP	.40		1.7	10	7	23⅛	23	23	
31	BrnFB	1.36		2.6	12	14	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	BrnF	pf .40		9.7		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅝	Burgess				1	38	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
12	Burnsin	.60		2.4	9	35	22½	23	23	+ ⅛
				C—C—C						
14½	CK Pet	.16		.5	20	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
5⅛	CDI			5	36	124	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4½	CHB Fd	.57b		8.3	19	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3	CMI Cp	.05e		.7	10	417	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
9⅝	CRS	s		1.8	7	51	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+1¼
2⅝	CS Grp	.12r		4.6	5	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17	Calder	s .60		2.2	11	143	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
31	CalPIC	2		4.8	7	5	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
24⅝	Camco	s .24		.9	16	48	27⅝	25⅝	27⅝	+2⅛
3⅝	Campmll			1.1	52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	CmpRscs	g				73	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
10⅝	CdMarc	g.44				16	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
9⅛	CdnCoc	s.20				5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	CapitlFd	.20		5.0		20	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1⅞	Caresso					40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	CaroEn	1.320		7.5	7	26	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
-38½	CaroPLpf	5		13.		2110	40	40	40	
7⅝	CarrolDv	.05e			4	13	13	8½	8½	
17⅝	CasFd	1.60a		7.4		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
18	CastIron	.22a		1.1	28	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2½	CelluCtl				5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
31⅝	CemPLpf	4			12.		42⅝	33	33	—2⅝
5⅝	CentSe	.90r		11.		12	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	CtryFo	.10a		1.2	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
17	Cenvill	1.60b		3.7	7	132	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
4⅛	Cetec	.12		1.7	9	44	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	ChadMl	.60		8.1	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1	ChampHo					222	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	ChmpPd	s.72		3.0	10	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
16⅛	ChrtMd	s			19	68	u48⅝	47⅛	48⅝	+3½
18⅝	ChleFD	g				269	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	ChildWrld				16	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	ChlfnCp	.30		3.8	12	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	CircleK	s.88		4.7	8	78	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅜
3½	CityGas	1		6.3	6	10	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3½	Clabir	.24		2.7	7	44	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
10⅝	Clarmt	.52e		2.9	13	u20	18⅝	20	19⅝	— ⅛
4½	ClarkC	.36e		5.1	5	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12½	Claus s	.72		6.1	9	29	14⅛	14	14⅛	
5⅝	Cleary	.16		1.9	40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3½	Cobu	.16		2.0	11	43	8⅛	8	8	
13⅝	Colemn	1		5.7	9	50	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝
3	CalCml					20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅝	Comlnc	g4.60			5	116	69	68½	68½	
15⅝	ComAll	.50		2.3	7	22	22	22	22	+ ⅝
18⅝	ComMtl	.60b		2.1	5	36	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
22⅝	Comdnt				20	220	u21½	19⅝	21½	+1⅝
1⅝	ComdrCp					30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	Compo	.20		4.1	25	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	CompuD				6	1	5½	5½	5½	
7½	CompInv					5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	Conchm	.40i		3.7		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
5⅝	Condec	.33i		1.9	25	57	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
2½	ConnlyC					18	2	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	ConrHm				7	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	Conrgr	.16		2.7	6	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅝	ConSOG	s			8	341	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ½
½	ConSOG	rt				3727	1⅛	1⅛	3-16	+ ⅛
9½	ConsRet	.80		5.1	10	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	ContMtl					46	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	CookIn	.20e		2.5	9	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	CoosJr				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21½	CoreLb	s.1e			4.27	130	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
14½	Cornlus	.64b		5.3	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7-16	Courtld	.20e		14.	5	49	1½ d	1⅜	1 7-16	—1-16
2	CrestFo				6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16	CrestO	.24		1.0	22	924	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ½
21⅝	Crompl	1.80		7.3	5	53	25	23⅝	24½	— ½
26⅝	CrossAT	1.60		4.3	10	98	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
8	CrowlM	.50a		5.6	6	3	9	8⅝	9	
17⅝	CmCP	s.80a		2.9	2	59	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
14½	CrwCP B	n.80a		3.1	3	25	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
2⅝	CrownC	.10i				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	Crownin	.28b		3.9	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	CrutcR	.24		1.2	31	97	31⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	CrystC	s.24		1.2	39	187	19	18⅝	19	+2
13⅝	CubicCp	.60		2.9	8	210	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅜
16⅛	Curtice	1.10		6.4	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	Cyprus					11	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
				D—D—D						
3	DCL					13	1	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1½	DWG	.28i		10.	8	35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	DamonC				9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9	Damson				157	361	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	DataEx	.73i		5.1	8	157	14½	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	Datscn	.30		1.0	25	705	30½	28⅝	30	+1⅛
14⅝	DavMn	.75e		1.8	9	147	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
1⅛	DeRose					99	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	Decorat	.24		11.225		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	DelLabs	.48		3.0263		7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26⅝	DelWD	s.16		.7101	118	69⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅛
4⅝	DelwaF	.72		4.9	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	DesignJw				8	10	2	3	3	
12½	DevCo	s			4	65	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
14½	DevenCo				3	z150	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	Diglcon				16	137	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
12	Dillard	.40		2.5	6	4	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1	Diodes					24	1⅝	1½	1½	
1⅛	DisFab					11	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	Dixico	n.071			6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	DomeP	g				487	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	— ½
16⅝	Domtr	g	2			49	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	DorcGs		.28		.5	11	22⅝	43⅛	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	DphtyS	n.30b			3.8	10	27	10⅝	10	10
5½	Downey	.36			2.7	9	33	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
5⅝	DrFair	.40			4.3	9	22	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
19	DunesHt	n				36	75	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
1 1-16	Dunlce	.09e								
					5.6		117	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
11	Duplx	s .60				4.1	5	12	15	14⅝	14⅝
9	DurTgl	.40a			2.6	14	105	15⅛	12⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	Dynlch	.08e			4.19	177	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
10½	Dynear	s.62			3.5	8	14	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
				E—E—E						
3⅝	EAC	.36			6.1	6	38	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	EECO	.28			1.5	10	81	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
19½	EarthRes	1.50b			3.6	10	53	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	EstnCo	1.20			6.9	6	11	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
1	Edmos					11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	EDO	s .40			2.0	14	95	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
6⅛	Ehren					24	11	11	11	+ ½
1⅝	ElAudD					158	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40			5.4	8	3	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
7	Elsinor				19	355	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+1
5⅝	EmpCare	n.50			5.8	5	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	EnvyRs	.24		1.6	20	43	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	EnglJill	1.48			9.4	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
8	Epsey	.25e			2.1	14	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3½	ErtzLov	.22e			3.9		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	EvansAr	s.40b			3.1	9	14	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅜
1	Exactve					5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
				F—F—F						
4⅝	FPA	s .40			2.3	3	32	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1
8	Fabind	.40			3.3	3	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	FairTex					3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	FavDrg	.30b			3.8	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	FedWerl					17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
½	FdMrt wi					136	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
3⅝	FedRt	1.72			9.4	19	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	FedRes					31	29⅝	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	Felmnt	s				32	121	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
6	FinGen	.40b			1.9	9	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	FtCnn	1a			10.	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	FtSLSh	.50r			2.2	92	3	23	23	23	
2⅝	Fstmrk					8	6	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7½	FlschP	.53i			4.0		37	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	Floaty					18	16	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3	FlanEnt						18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	FlaRck	.24			1.9	6	42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	FlawGn	g				25	599	35⅝	33	34½	+1½
9⅝	Flowers	.54			3.6	9	1	15	15	15	
9	FlukeJ					17	22	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
3½	Foodrm					6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	FootoM	.40e			3.4	20	5	11	10⅝	11	
11⅛	ForestC	.10			.4	8	38	18	17½	18	+ ½
9⅛	ForestLab					19	78	24⅝	23⅛	24⅝	+1⅛
6⅝	Francna	g					481	u19½	18	19½	+1⅛
9⅝	FrankRt	.25e			1.1	32	38	24	24	24	+ ⅛
6⅝	Franks	.40			2.5	8	11	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
5⅝	Frledm	.34b			5.2	4	9	7½	7⅝	7½	
6⅝	Frlsna	.40			5.2	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	Frischs	.30b			4.8	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	FrontA	.20b			1.4	6	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	FrontA	wi					59	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
				G—G—G						
1⅝	GIExpl					9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	GRI					13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1	GTI	.09e			1.6	10	95	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
2½	Galaxy					5	8	2⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅝	Garan	.80			6.3	6	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	GatLjet	.40b			.9	16	164	u47½	45½	46	+ ⅜
1½	Gaylrd	.05e			2.2	9	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	GeimSc	s				21	33	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
8⅝	GnEmp	.40b			5.8	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1	GenExp					8	10	2	3	3	
2	GnHous					7	53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3½	Genisco					9	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
8⅝	GenvDr	.05a			.8	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	GiantF	1.10			6.0	6	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅝	GnlTel	u.50e				8	112	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
	Glasrck	s.10			.5	40	32	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
1⅝	Glatfltr	1.60			6.3	5	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
12⅝	Gilmr	.88b			3.0	7	128	30	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	Glosser	.48			5.3	7	5	9	9	9	— ½
4	Glpdstl					8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
19⅝	GolgWH	.64			4.0	10	59	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+1⅛
4½	GoldfIeld						267	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	GorrR	1.32			5.0	8	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

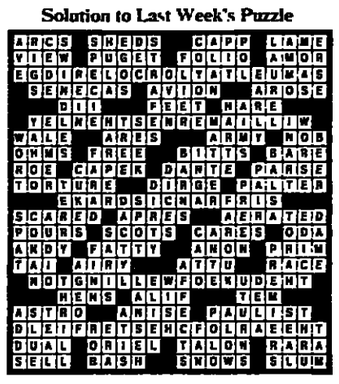
Guess Who! By Raymond F. Eisner



ACROSS
1 Chamber ensemble
6 Bowler's problem
11 "And why the —— boiling hot"
16 ——-Powell (Sir R. S. Smyth)
21 U. of Maine site
22 Marie Louise de la Ramée
23 Sam or Tom
24 Anoint, old style
25 Ann Myrtle Swoyer
27 Issur Danielovitch
29 Hershfield's "Agent"
30 Ends of churches
31 "The —— of sin . . ."
32 Parts of structures
33 Meccawee, e.g.
34 Companies
35 Bronte pen name
36 Unit on a space vehicle
39 Relative of a via
40 Heavenly sustenance
41 Dance's partner
42 Liberian native
45 To startle, in Savoie
47 Richard Starkey
49 —— Palmas
50 Diverse
51 Oracle site
52 Vallee
53 Campus org.
54 "Once upon ——. . ."
55 Twirling rod
56 Yaks
58 Contralto Glaz
59 Depend
60 Elaborate party
61 Piggy
62 Two-edged sword
63 Fool follower
64 Charles Farrar Browne
67 Charles Henry Smith
68 Elephant grass
70 Grand backer
71 Onion-flavored rolls
72 Small hand drum
74 Nathan Birnbaum
76 Peaked
79 Loved dearly
80 City in Afghanistan
81 Word with while
82 Hawaiian shark
83 Horne and Nyman
84 "—— Macabre"
85 Latin teacher's command
87 Tropical fruit
88 Brewer's yeast
89 Orifice
90 Plein-air painter
91 Is responsible for
92 Nebraska Indian
93 Karoline Blamauer
96 Express sympathy
97 Pipe joint
98 City of the Huguenots
99 Vice ——
100 Bathe
101 Cain's land
102 Lobes in moss leaves
103 On a large scale
104 Classified
105 Fidel's friends
108 Old: Comb. form
109 Signorina Scicolone
110 Laboratory medium
114 Mary Ann Evans
116 Michael Gubitosi
118 Nine: Comb. form
119 Meat, in Madrid
120 "—— With Me"
121 Spent
122 Krupp Works locale
123 Eire's first family: 1938-45
124 Luciano Pavarotti, for one
125 Signified

DOWN
1 Chaplin's widow
2 Master-tailor
3 Tennille
4 Suffix with differ
5 Haydn's —— Symphony
6 More unctuous
7 Celestial source of radio waves
8 Draw a parallel
9 When Brutus struck
10 Ralph Rackstraw, e.g.
11 Indonesian statesman
12 Mysteries
13 Lots of land
14 Kinds
15 Conjunction for Cato
16 Gewgaw
17 Seraph
18 Rue —— Paix
19 Media was its neighbor
20 Much-studied lake
26 Was prodigal
28 William Sydney Porter
31 McCartney group
33 Actress Anouk
34 Papal vestment
35 Creepers and rollers
36 Molière drama
37 Snapping beetle
38 Norma Jean Mortenson
40 Grain sorghum
41 Intimidate
42 Josephine Swenson
43 Swinger in Fenway Park
44 Steep slope
46 Frosted
47 O.T. juniper
48 Chord of three tones
51 Librarian's device
53 Acknowledge an R.S.V.P.
55 Climbing pepper
56 Baby linked with Eng
57 Batu Khan's Golden ——
58 Aula and odeum
60 Squiffed
61 Dark-colored
62 Laughing
64 After, in Avignon
65 Consumers
66 Greek porticoes
67 Bristle, in Bute
69 Garfield's middle name
71 Cloud or sun follower
72 Lyle from Pittsburgh
73 Preconceive
74 Janet Flanner
75 City near Cleveland
77 San ——, spa in western Texas
78 Caught in a springe
80 TV couple
82 Poem by Tennyson
84 Blackmore's Lorna
85 Heartsease
86 Novelist Seton
87 Like stallions
89 Crosby hit
90 Bluish-gray
91 London's famed Garden
94 Satan
95 Envoys
96 Wedding figure
98 Catch phrase
100 City on the Rio Grande
102 Consent to
103 TV pioneer
104 Actor Williams
105 Author James: 1909-55
106 "——sana. . ."
107 Free electrons
108 Pinter product
109 It's often pierced
110 River in Poland
111 Festival
112 Consanguineous
113 Take a lease on
115 Flight formation: Abbr.
116 Bandicoot
117 Socko!

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	24	75	20	68	Fair	LOS ANGELES	30	86	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	5	41	Cloudy	MADRID	30	86	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	8	46	Cloudy	MANILA	31	88	24	75	Rain
ATHENS	21	70	12	54	Fair	MEXICO CITY	16	61	9	48	Overcast
AUCKLAND	18	64	14	57	Fair	MIAMI	31	88	23	73	Showers
BANGKOK	33	91	25	77	Stormy	MILAN	23	73	13	55	Foggy
BEIRUT	23	73	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	18	64	14	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	7	45	Overcast	MOSCOW	9	48	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	17	63	9	48	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	3	37	Fair	NASSAU	30	86	21	70	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	17	63	6	43	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	35	95	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	14	57	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	19	66	11	52	Showers
BUENOS AIRES	16	61	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	16	61	Fair
CAIRO	30	86	22	72	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	2	36	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	79	21	70	Fair	PARIS	18	64	4	39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	6	43	Cloudy	PEKING	27	81	14	57	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	8	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	7	45	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	81	19	66	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	5	41	Rain	ROME	26	79	15	59	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	12	54	Foggy	SAN PAULO	28	82	17	63	Foggy
FRANKFURT	16	61	2	36	Fair	SEOUL	25	77	12	54	Foggy
GENEVA	21	70	11	52	Foggy	SINGAPORE	26	79	24	75	Rain
HELSINKI	12	54	6	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	5	41	Cloudy
H.C. MINH CITY	26	79	21	70	Overcast	SYDNEY	18	64	11	54	Fair
HONG KONG	28	82	24	79	Overcast	TAIPEI	28	82	24	75	Cloudy
HOUSTON	28	82	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	20	68	Overcast
JAKARTA	27	81	23	73	Cloudy	TOKYO	23	73	14	57	Fair
JERUSALEM	25	77	14	57	Rain	TUNIS	28	82	17	63	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	25	77	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	16	61	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	30	86	22	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	8	46	Cloudy
LIMA	20	68	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	10	50	Cloudy
LISBON	32	90	19	66	Foggy	ZURICH	16	61	9	48	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.070, 11.750, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.865, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.760, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.660, 17.870, 15.330, 11.915, 9.740 7.280, 6.125, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Heard of Streaking of Campus? Now Hear This About a New Fad

United Press International

ITHACA, N.Y. — Students at Cornell University may have invented the first college fad of the 1980s — shrieking.

Every night at 11 p.m., at the sound of a whistle blast, dormitory windows are flung open at Cornell. After a countdown, the students let rip.

They scream for about five minutes, until another whistle blast signals a halt. Then they shut their windows and quiet down.

The "Primal Scream Club" started several weeks ago when a dormitory resident started to yell to let off tension. He enjoyed it so much he and friends put up posters in the dormitories inviting other residents to scream out their frustrations every night.

"It's just five minutes, but it's very, very loud," said Jon Landsman, a 21-year-old senior. At first, the screaming went on for as long as 20 or 30 minutes a night, but the schedule has since been reduced.

Some students curse or yell about classes they dislike, and water balloons have been tossed out the windows on occasion. The racket was particularly loud one night after the first freshman biology exam.

BOOKS

LITERATURE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Edited by Kai-yu Hsu. Indiana University Press.

976 pp. $37.50.

Reviewed by Owen Lattimore

IN an East European country, in the late 1950s, a securely established member of that country's academy of sciences was talking about cybernetics (and the reader may well know more about what cybernetics is than this reviewer does). "You know," he said, "Stalin took a violent dislike to cybernetics, and consequently nothing could be published about that subject in the Soviet Union, nor could people admit that they discussed it in private. Yet within a year of Stalin's death — far too short a time for doing the necessary research and writing — two excellent Russian books on cybernetics were published."

The speaker did not heavily cross his t's or dot his i's, but his meaning was clear: If authority is well-organized and powerful, it can repress public discussion, but it cannot prevent thinking and private exchanges of opinion. To this one should add a point usually overlooked when discussing "totalitarian thought control": In all countries in which education is guided by Marxist precepts (regardless of quarrels among different schools of Marxism), there is a heavier emphasis on the teaching of mathematics and basic science from a very early age than there is in the Anglo-Saxon world. This kind of mental conditioning involves analysis, the setting up of working hypotheses and the testing of theory against the evidence, inevitably creating a tension between political dogma and facing the facts.

Ebb and Flow

Of course, a revolution is not a single great upheaval that creates a new landscape with fixed features. It is more like a tidal system of ebb and flow. After a relaxation there is almost inevitably a swing back, a reassertion of authority and censorship. We have already heard, for example, of the crackdown on criticism expressed in wall posters in Peking. Such complexities can be hunted down all through this volume of nearly 1,000 pages. Editorially, the material is presented in a chronological sequence of the phases of political control over literary publication. Each author cited is given a brief biographical note. There is a wide range of sadness in these notes, from the obscure to the grim. Thus in the first flush of revolutionary victory, Shih Fang-yu published in 1950 a poem which "captured the hearts of nearly the entire population of China," but after that, "nothing has come forth from him since 1963." As for Lao She, at the time of his death in 1966 "he was holding the influential and prestigious post of chairman of the Peking Federation of Literary and Art Circles." In 1978 the government acknowledged that he had died "from the persecution of the Red Guards . . . but it is still unclear whether his death was a suicide or a murder."

In considering the literature of a revolutionary period one must always bear in mind the historical heritage and the cultural setting. The old China had been a country of mass illiteracy, governed by a small elite educated under very strict rules. It was inevitable, as the Chinese revolution developed, that some of the sons and daughters of this old Confucian elite should tend to transform themselves into a new party elite, arrogating to themselves the authority to interpret Marxist doctrine. At the same time it was equally inevitable that in a party claiming to be the vanguard of the masses there should emerge a demand for doing away with the old, stilted literary forms and adopting the language of the people, both for teaching the people and — a favorite revolutionary slogan — "learning from the people."

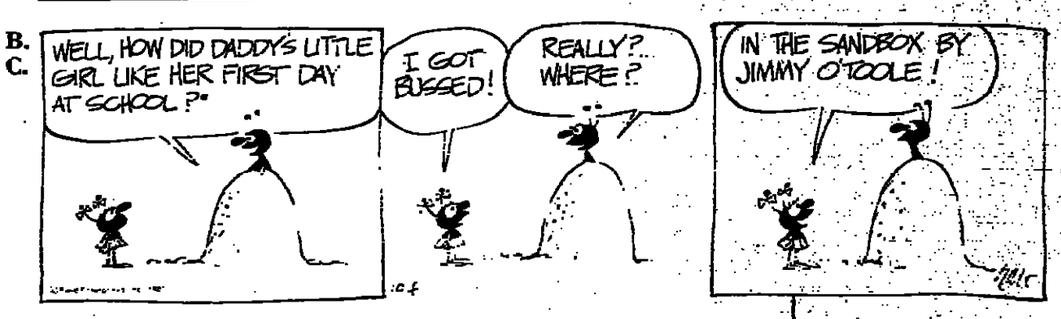
In this context it is important that in China the language of the common people has always been rich, variegated and vividly expressive. Although the vast majority had always been uneducated, it had never, in a deeper cultural sense, been ignorant. Legend and folklore flourished. Above all, no culture in the world was ever more historically minded. In some desolate village where nobody could read, a passing traveler would not be surprised to have pointed out to him where a famous poet had been born, or a famous battle fought. Out of the ordinary speech of such people new and amazingly vigorous ways of writing short stories, novels, poems and plays could be rapidly developed.

The great value of this volume is that it gives us as nearly as possible the full range of rapidly changing China, from didactic pedantry to vernacular vividness, from attempts to inculcate regimented conformity to outbreaks of irrepressible individuality. Much of the translation is by Chinese who handle English with skill and subtlety, but it is encouraging to an old-timer like this reviewer to find that so much of the work has been done, and done well, by Americans, Britons, at least a couple of Australians and a Belgian. With such a talented younger generation coming up, the West is not in danger of being intellectually isolated from China. The important thing is to keep in touch with and understand the sometimes abrupt changes of intellectual fashion in China, without being captured by them.

Owen Lattimore is emeritus professor of Chinese studies at the University of Leeds. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

B.C.



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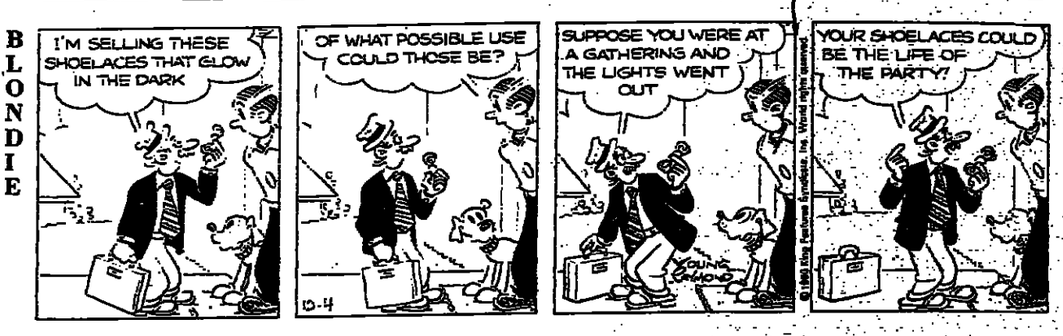

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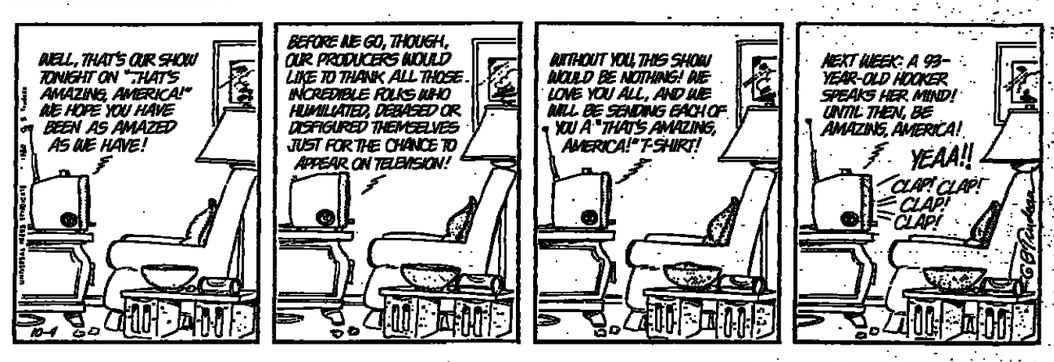


JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

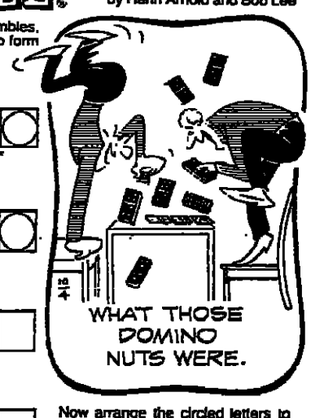
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRAAT

SOYUL

HIALAD

RULBET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LARVA YOKEL INFANT FORMAL

Answer: How he expressed his feelings about the hot dog—"FRANK-LY"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"LET'S JUST SAY THIS WASN'T MY DAY, JOEY."

lmes Batters Ali, Triumphs Bout Is Stopped After 10th

Dave Brady
gton Post Service

S — Larry Holmes s The Heavyweight battering Muham- 0 rounds before Ali's o Dundee, asked the the fight.

the one-sided contest at for the World Box- share of the title e 38-year-old former ing on his stool in his he 10th round. It was orded as an 11th- al knockout.

beaten in 38 fights, y round on the score- ree judges.

dn't do anything," of his decision to call had nothing left. He unch me, but I told all."

er Confusion

s fourth defeat in 60 former champion llion, plus a percent- illary revenue.

another cornerman, Drew Brown, wanted the fight to continue despite Holmes and the 89-degree heat. While they were arguing, Pat Paterson, Ali's bodyguard, leaned over the ropes and shouted to Herbert Muhammad, Ali's manager: "What do you want done?" He replied, "Stop it. He's getting defenseless." So referee Richard Green stopped it.

Holmes, punching the ghost of the one-time peerless fighter who became a symbol far beyond the bounds of the ring, was not shaken up at all.

Ali had reduced from 252 pounds to 217½ in training since April. But his age and the oppressive heat at the outdoor fight put it all beyond his reach.

Holmes calmly stood off and punched carefully when Ali went into his rope-a-dope defense, and was undisturbed by Ali's clowning.

It became obvious early on that Ali no longer has the left jab that once was the best in the business. Holmes beat him to the punch time and again with jarring effect. It was Holmes who had the hand speed, beating Ali to the punch with right crosses and uncoiling combinations that Ali could not react to.

A couple of times during the bout the crowd got up the old chant "Ali, Ali," but it was a quiet crowd after the first few rounds as it became clear that Ali had virtually no hope of becoming the first man to win the heavyweight championship four times.

One of the unusual aspects of the presumed end of Ali's career was the sight of his face puffing up from the direct shots by Holmes, who often had a savage expression as he tried to cut down the man he thought had been robbing him of true recognition as the champion.

Champion's Skills

Holmes said before the bout that it was a no-win situation for him. He said he knew if he beat Ali everyone would say it was because Ali was an old man. And if he lost, everyone would call him a "bum." But Holmes may be in for a surprise, for he demonstrated exceptional skills.

He did not tire after eight rounds as some had predicted. He would now like to unify the championship by disposing of Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association champion.

Holmes began raking Ali with jabs in the first round, then booked off of some of those jabs and snapped off right crosses to Ali's face as the one-time champion rushed him.

Ali began clowning as early as the second round — a tip-off, perhaps, that he knew he did not have the strength, reflexes or power to make Holmes respect him.

The first alarm for Ali came in the fourth round, when Holmes not only raised a mouse under Ali's left eye but also caused his nose to bleed. In a desperate attempt to break up Holmes' assault, Ali held Holmes with one glove behind his neck and tried to punch him with the other. The referee gave Ali a warning.

Solid Command

In the fifth round Holmes took solid command. First Ali tried his rope-a-dope defense; when that failed, he began dancing stylishly. Holmes continued to jab, landed a *three-punch combination, and* then scored with six straight left hooks without a return punch from Ali.

In the sixth, Holmes landed five straight jabs. In desperation, Ali went into a crouch and tried to hold off the champ with jabs to the body.

Holmes had another big round in the seventh. Ali tried to flurry near the end, but took a hard *combination of punches to the head.*

The beginning of the end was the eighth round, when Holmes connected with a right uppercut followed by a left hook. Ali got in a good right just before the bell, but Holmes countered with two right hands that knocked him sideways.

Ali was swinging wildly in the ninth and was hit with a low blow by Holmes. In the tenth, Ali scored with three picture jabs, reminiscent of Ali at his peak. Then, as if trying to fool somebody — Holmes, the officials or the fans — he motioned for Holmes to come in and fight. Holmes did.

Unimpressed, Holmes embarrassed Ali by uppercutting off a right cross and launching a left hook, a right cross and combinations of punches that convinced Dundee and manager Muhammad that the only thing in Ali's immediate future was more purposeless punishment.

United Press International

Larry Holmes acknowledges victory while Muhammad Ali slumps in his corner after failing to come out for the 11th round.

Ali: 'We're Gonna Think About It, Rest . . .'

From Agency Dispatches

LAS VEGAS — Muhammad Ali did not turn up at the post-fight news conference. He stayed unnaturally quiet at his hotel until Friday morning, when he appeared on television to say, "I shall return." Meanwhile, Larry Holmes did the talking.

"I fought a friend, a brother," Holmes said Thursday night. "You can't get happiness out of that. I did what I had to do. I still love the guy, but we all come and we all go. I'll be gone someday, too."

Holmes, who has a history of trying to involve referees in stopping out-of-control fights, had got some response from Richard Green, who asked the Ali corner in the ninth whether it could be stopped. "I wanted to stop it but [trainer Angelo] Dundee asked me to give him one more round. After the 10th, the commissioner told me to get the doctor to the corner ... Ali's eyes were glazed."

The three-time champ sat slumped in his corner, unable to fight, scarcely able to move. He evoked images of old foes humiliated by the young, brash, fast-talking dancer he used to be.

Holmes said, "What he did, all the training for two months after not fighting for two years, you try it and you'll have a heart attack."

"I want to thank him — he helped me get the respect I think I deserve," Holmes added. He denied that he had destroyed a legend. "All I really won was money," he also said.

The First Time

It was the first time Ali had been knocked out. He showed some defense in the second round, getting his head out of the way of some jabs, but most of his offense was just talk — "I'm your teacher," he told Holmes, "I'm your master." He could not land many punches because he did not throw many. Holmes was quicker.

Usually a fight crowd files out promptly, but not this time. Most of the people just stood there. "They should have stopped it five rounds earlier," a man said. "They shouldn't have let it start," a woman replied.

So Ali slipped away to his Caesars Palace suite, where one of his first visitors was Holmes. Those who had witnessed the fight assumed they had seen the end of Ali's career.

The next morning, wearing tinted glasses to hide his battered eyes, Ali was saying: "I didn't lose nothin. As you know, I'm three-time champion. I lost my bid in trying to get half the title. Mike Weaver has the other half, the WBA title, which is my title." He blamed the defeat on losing so much weight so quickly — he had dropped from about 260 pounds to 217 in a few months. He said he was tired after the first round.

"We're gonna think about it, rest, go on vacation with my wife, and maybe we may go back and try for some other title. As MacArthur says, 'I shall return.'

"They wrote me off after Frazier. They wrote me off after Norton. They wrote me off after Spinks. They wrote me off after the draft. Don't write me off."

Winter Games Debt Put at $4.4 Million

The Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — The Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee went $4.4 million into the red to stage the 1980 Winter Games, according to an unaudited financial statement released Thursday. The committee is asking Albany and Washington for $8.5 million to liquidate debts and settle outstanding claims.

An official audit began Tuesday and is to be completed in six weeks. The unaudited statement said the organizing committee had $60.8 million in operating expenses and received $56.4 million in revenue, including $13 million for television rights.

Yankees Beat Tigers

stros, Phillies Both Win

Agency Dispatches

— Houston rookie hit a game-tying, solo ite a three-run fourth rgan singled in two the Astros to a 3-2 Atlanta Thursday and inch at least a tie for League West cham-

o pitched a six-hitter, cord to 19-12. He left after allowing a dou- Matthews. Joe Sambi- and surrendered an o Chris Chambliss before Frank LaCorte came on to record his 11th save by striking out Dale Murphy. Chambliss had opened the scoring with a homer in the second.

Woods has collected 11 RBI in the 12 games he has started since joining the team Sept. 1. The crowd of 45,022 stayed at the Astrodome for a send-off pep rally before the team left for Los Angeles.

Giants 3, Dodgers 2

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans' bases-loaded single with two outs in the eighth knocked in two runs and lifted the Giants to a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles, ruining the Dodgers' chances of winning the division without a playoff. The loss put Los Angeles three games behind Houston entering their season-ending three-game series at Dodgers Stadium this weekend.

Phillies 4, Cubs 2

In Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt hit his major league-leading 46th home run and rookie Keith Moreland singled home Del Unser with the tie-breaking run in the seventh to lift the Phillies to a 4-2 victory over Chicago, setting up a showdown series for the National League East title.

Yankees 3, Tigers 2

In the American League, in New York, Oscar Gamble and Reggie Jackson hit back-to-back home runs in the fourth inning and Bob Watson hit a sacrifice fly enabling the Yankees to clinch a tie for the American League East title with a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Twins 6, Rangers 3

Twins 4, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Mike Cubbage drove in two runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly to lead Minnesota to a 4-1 triumph over the Rangers for a sweep of their doubleheader and a club-record 11th straight victory. Al Williams (6-2) beat Ferguson Jenkins (12-12) in the second game after Geoff Zahn (14-18) beat Jon Matlack (10-10) in the opener, 6-3.

Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 1

In Boston, Glenn Hoffman and Reid Nichols each contributed RBI singles in a four-run second inning to lead the Red Sox to a 4-1 victory over Toronto.

White Sox 9, A's 4

In Chicago, Guy Hoffman won his first major league game, benefiting from a 15-hit attack that paced the White Sox to a 9-4 victory over Oakland.

Royals 6, Mariners 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Hal McRae drove in three runs with a third-inning double and Willie Wilson scored twice as the Royals beat Seattle, 6-2.

● **Both National League division titles are at stake in series this weekend — Philadelphia at Montreal and Houston at Los Angeles.**

● **In the American League East, New York needs only one weekend victory at home against Detroit.**

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	101	58	.635	—
Baltimore	98	61	.616	3
Milwaukee	85	75	.531	16½
Boston	83	74	.529	17
Detroit	83	76	.522	18
Cleveland	78	79	.497	22
Toronto	64	95	.403	37
West				
x-Kansas City	95	64	.597	—
Oakland	82	78	.513	13½
Minnesota	76	82	.481	18½
Texas	73	85	.462	21½
Chicago	67	90	.427	27
California	65	92	.414	29
Seattle	59	100	.371	36

(x — Clinched division title)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	89	70	.560	—
Philadelphia	89	70	.560	—
Pittsburgh	81	78	.509	8
St. Louis	72	87	.453	17
New York	66	93	.415	23
Chicago	63	96	.396	26
West				
Houston	92	67	.579	—
Los Angeles	89	70	.560	3
Cincinnati	87	72	.547	5
Atlanta	80	78	.506	11½
San Francisco	74	84	.468	17½
San Diego	71	88	.447	21

ursday's ie Scores

IONAL LEAGUE

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nuto (5), Hrabosky (6), Gorber); J.Niekro, Sambito (9), Lasby. W—J.Niekro, 19-12. L— 4. HRs—Atlanta, Chambliss ods (2).

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(7), Sutter (8) and O'Berry; l and Moreland. W—Waik, 11-7. —Philadelphia, Schmidt (46).

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(8). Howe (8) and Ferguson; Holland (9) and Sadek, May 6. L—Goltz, 7-10. HR—Los An-

ERICAN LEAGUE

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Newman; Dotson, Hoffman (5) loffman, 1-0. L—Lamefard, 19-12. Henderson (9); Chicago, Morri-

000 000 200—2 6 3
004 010 10x—6 8 1
overia (7) and L.Cox; Martin, Senberry (9) and Wathan. W— —Bannister, 9-12.

Spinks Stops Mercado, Earns Crack at Holmes

United Press International

LAS VEGAS — Former heavyweight champion Leon Spinks capped a five-bout comeback Thursday night with a ninth-round knockout of Bernardo Mercado. The victory earned Spinks, 27, a shot at the WBC title against Larry Holmes.

In another preliminary bout, Saoul Mamby, 33, retained his WBC super lightweight championship with a unanimous 15-round decision over Maurice Watkins.

Duran-Leonard Rematch

United Press International

LAS VEGAS — The WBC welterweight rematch between new champion Roberto Duran and former champion Sugar Ray Leonard will be held on Nov. 25 at the New Orleans Superdome, promoter Don King announced Thursday.

beaten Chargers, Bills Meet in San Diego

lliam N. Wallace
York Times Service

RK — Buffalo (4-0) at (4-0) will be pro foot- r game Sunday. The ke on the Buffalo Bills g of the American Con- dy unbeaten teams, and side is favored by 7 stadium will be full; in ats have been sold for harger season.

ng line for the San Di- — which comes from arces — may seem ex- t it isn't; it is designed ponses from both sides. ers have won 11 of their lar-season home games, ills often have trouble grass fields. A Buffalo won in San Diego in the American Football ampionship. The teams nly 10 times since; the on nine and there was

chups establish another vantage. The Bills' stur- is outstanding against ays, but the Chargers do um, and their passing at- een responsible for an almost 30 points per Chargers have averaged twice as many yards by by rushing, 248 to 118.

t way to attack Dan quarterback, is with a but Buffalo seems limit- n the pass-minded Na- tball League this season, quarterbacks have com- percent of their attempts uffalo and have been e times. But Fouts has ed only four times.

ils' blockers have also by their quarterback, Joe who has been sacked times and who has a re- high completion percent-

ers can win or lose key n the Chargers have an- . Their Rick Partridge is tied for second in the league with 43.2 yards per kick. The Bills' rookie kicker, Greg Cater, is tied for last with 35.2.

Previews of the weekend's other NFL games follow.

Interconference

Cincinnati (1-3) at Green Bay (1-3) — Jack Thompson continues as the Bengals' quarterback for Ken Anderson, who is injured. The Bengals' three losses were by a total of 9 points; the Packers' three were by 73. Bengals by 7.

Pittsburgh (3-1) at Minnesota (2-2) — No one beats the Steelers, but they occasionally beat themselves with turnovers. The Vikings have added Jim Langer, longtime star center at Miami, to anchor a weak offensive line. The defense has given up 30 points a game. Steelers by 7½.

American Conference

New England (3-1) at Jets (0-4) — The Patriots have their versatile offense in high gear, and it will be a lot for the Jets to handle. The Jets need ball control for a change to keep their defense off the field. Patriots by 3.

Baltimore (2-2) at Miami (3-1) — With the seasoned safety, Tim Foley, injured, there is a chink in the Dolphins' defense for Bert Jones to exploit. The Colts are formidable. Their defeats were by three points to the Steelers and by five to the Oilers. Bob Griese, the quarterback, has been restored to starting status. Dolphins by 2.

Denver (1-3) at Cleveland (2-2) — New emphasis on the pass effected by rules changes has diminished the Broncos' conservative offense. The quarterback, Matt Robinson, has had a terrible start. Four new young defensive linemen have begun to resolve the Browns' major problem. Brian Sipe, the No.1 asset, completed 22 of 32 passes against Tampa Bay's tough defense in the last game. Browns by 3.

Kansas City (0-4) at Oakland (2-2) — Injuries in both lines have devastated the Chiefs, who lost to the Raiders by 13 points a month ago. Jack Rudnay's return at center will help. Dan Pastorini is having a difficult time at Oakland and was sacked four times in the last game. Raiders by 7.

Seattle (2-2) at Houston (3-1) — Earl Campbell is still slowed by a groin muscle pull suffered three weeks ago. "We're a running team, and we'll run with or without Earl," says Coach Bum Phillips. Jim Jodat, a former Ram, has replaced Sherm Smith, Seattle's best back, who is out with a knee injury. Oilers by 7½.

National Conference

Giants (1-3) at Dallas (3-1) — The Giants have little to look forward to except the imminent return of Billy Taylor at halfback. The Cowboys and the next five New York opponents were playoff teams last season. Danny White, the Dallas quarterback who has performed so well, says the cast on the broken middle finger of his left hand won't bother him. Cowboys by 7½.

San Francisco (3-1) at Los Angeles (2-2) — The Rams will have their first sellout at Anaheim Stadium. Wendell Tyler, injured in a car accident July 4, has begun to practice again, but Elvis Peacock remains the starting halfback. Joe Montana may start at quarterback for the 49ers because Steve DeBerg is still hampered by laryngitis. The voice amplifier tucked in DeBerg's helmet isn't enough. Rams by 9½.

Washington (1-3) at Philadelphia (3-1) — The Eagles will try to get by this one without their star back, Wilbert Montgomery, who has a hip bruise. Lou Giamonna, a Jet rookie five seasons ago, is the replacement. The Redskins may have back their soundest offensive tackles, George Starke and Terry Hermeling, to help a weak attack. Eagles by 7½.

St. Louis (1-3) at New Orleans (0-4) — With Tony Galbraith demoted and Chuck Muncie traded, the Saints' starting backs are little-known Wayne Wilson and Jack Holmes. The Cardinals are full of confidence even though they just lost their best defensive lineman, Mike Dawson, to knee surgery. A rookie, Bill Acker, takes over. Cardinals by 1.

Detroit (4-0) at Atlanta (2-2) — If Billy Sims continues at his current pace, he will gain 2,130 yards rushing for the season. Led by Steve Bartkowski, who is having a banner season, the Falcons do well offensively, but their defense is short of healthy linebackers. Lions by 2½.

Monday Night

Tampa Bay (2-2) at Chicago (1-3) — Both these National Conference teams are troubled. The Buccaneers' coach, John McKay, is furious with his troops. Bears by 1.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Signed Dave Duncan, Tom McCraw, Joe Nossek and Denny Sommers, coaches, through the 1981 season.

NEW YORK—Activated Grais Nettles, third baseman.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Acquired Wayne Robinson, forward, from the Los Angeles Lakers for a second-round 1981 draft choice.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Nate Williams, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed Stan Sytsma, linebacker.

DENVER—Placed Bernard Jackson, safety, and Joe Rizzo, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Signed Bill Larson, tight end, and Art Smith, linebacker.

DETROIT—Signed defensive back Prentice McCray. Waived tackle Vern Holland.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BOSTON—Released Bobby Schmautz, right wing, and Ed Walsh, goaltender. Sent Mike Krushelnyski, center, and Graeme Nicolson, right wing, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

QUEBEC—Released Mark Pietta, defenseman, and Mark Young goaltender.

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Art Buchwald

Just Trying to Keep A Customer Satisfied

WASHINGTON — "Hello, Mr. Carter? This is Mme. Gandhi. I'd like to call in my order. Have your deliveries gone out today?"

"No, ma'am. Our driver hasn't left yet."

"Well. I'd like a quart of milk, a dozen eggs, a box of steel wool, and 38 tons of enriched uranium."

Buchwald

"Yes, ma'am. It sounds like you're planning a big party."

"Never mind what I'm planning. Just send over the order."

"I'm not sure we have 38 tons of enriched uranium in stock. You wouldn't care to take 38 tons of wheat instead?"

"I would not. Every time I call, you say you're out of enriched uranium. If you can't stock what your customers want, I will have no choice but to go across the street."

"Please don't get upset, Mme. Gandhi. As you know, the motto of our store is, 'Give Everyone a Bang for Their Buck.' Do you want the instant enriched uranium or the type you cook from scratch?"

"I don't know the difference."

"Why don't you look on your atomic reactor and see what it calls for?"

* * *

"How did you know I cook on an atomic reactor?"

"I just assumed it. Most people who order enriched uranium have atomic stoves."

"Send over the instant uranium. I'm in a hurry."

"All right. Just follow the instructions on the box. There are all sorts of delicious recipes on the back."

"I know what I want to make with the enriched uranium, and I'm certain the instructions are not on the box."

"Mme. Gandhi, I'm obligated to tell you that under the Food and Drug Administration Act of 1962, enriched uranium, if not correctly used, could be dangerous to your health."

"Mr. Carter, I don't need someone telling me how to make uranium curry."

"There's no reason to get upset. I'm just following the law. If I sold the uranium and people got sick to their stomachs, I would be responsible."

* * *

"That does it. Please cancel my order. I'll get my uranium elsewhere."

"Don't hang up, Mme. Gandhi. I'm sure you won't do anything stupid, and I won't pursue the subject any further. Did you want any heavy water to go with the uranium?"

"Why? Do I need some?"

"Oh, yes. You have to mix the uranium with heavy water or the uranium will stick to the bottom of the pan."

* * *

"How much heavy water will I need to cook 38 tons?"

"Off hand, I would say 25 gallons to a ton. You don't want it to get too thin or it will boil over and contaminate the entire Vale of Kashmir."

"All right, include the heavy water."

"Right, Mme. Gandhi. I've written it down. Anything else I can help you with?"

"Do you have any plastic garbage bags I can put the waste in?"

"Certainly. Would a dozen be sufficient?"

"Not for what I've got in mind. You better send me a gross."

"I agree with you. There's nothing like stockpiling up for a rainy day. Heh, heh, heh."

"Don't get chummy with me, Mr. Carter. You're just lucky I'm giving you my business."

"And don't think we aren't grateful, Mme. Gandhi. Your account means a lot to us."

"I should hope so, and you better remember it if you want me to keep buying your uranium."

"Don't worry about that. Your order will be on the truck this afternoon, and, on behalf of everyone in the store, we sincerely hope that you have a bang-up time."

Mary Blume

Mme. Oscar, Envoy to the World

Time for Hollywood 'to Extend a Hand to Colleagues'

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Everyone thinks, if indeed they think about it at all, that the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences exists only for the one gaudy night each year when its Academy Awards, or Oscars, are handed out.

In Europe, the academy's president, Fay Kanin, has learned, even people in the industry think the Oscar is voted for by a panel of selected judges (all the academy's 4,000 members, representing 12 branches of filmmaking, actually vote), that the president casts the deciding vote in case of a tie (she doesn't), and that an award can be bought for ready cash (buying the votes of 4,000 people would be both costly and difficult, Mrs. Kanin, a warm and direct woman, points out).

Last year, in her first term as president Mrs. Kanin visited six European countries in 21 days. This year she limited herself to the Edinburgh, Deauville and Salonika festivals, London and Paris. "There was an initial suspicion that we had an ulterior motive in coming," she said. "I said it was time to extend a hand to colleagues and for them to find out what we're about." She found she was referred to as Mme. Oscar, which both amused her and highlighted the problem of informing people of the academy's other activities.

The academy is a nonprofit, noncommercial group founded by Mary Pickford. In preguild days it served as a sort of labor union; now, in Mrs. Kanin's words, it is simply an honorary organization to advance and celebrate filmmaking.

This is done not only by the usual library and screening facilities in the academy's seven-story Wilshire Boulevard headquarters, but also by seminars at both the professional and student level, by film-student awards, and by programs to bring academy members into contact with colleagues from other lands.

Battered Oscars

The Academy also offers a service to repair battered Oscars. "Recently I heard of a British producer who was robbed," Mrs. Kanin said. "They took everything that glittered. When they sorted it out they took the jewels and left the damaged Oscar. We will regild it so it can be stolen again."

Mrs. Kanin's particular interest is to increase contact between European and American film people. "For a long time we didn't have a hand out to the world except for the Foreign Film Award. The nominees would come for the award ceremony and during those three or four days of being together something nice would happen." The hope is to make this something nice into a series of organized encounters. Already the Swedish and the French are planning special programs at the academy this winter. "We must never get parochial," Mrs. Kanin said.

Fay Kanin

She recognized, however, that Hollywood, like any company town, is by its nature parochial: "The industry is very self-absorbed," she admits, but she thinks this is changing. "Los Angeles has become a world center. Everyone comes here sooner or later. Los Angeles doesn't change, but the outside world is changing it."

Within the industry, there are changes too: one of the most important, Mrs. Kanin says, is that the fruitless rivalry between films and TV is over. Herself a distinguished screenwriter with her husband, Michael Kanin, Mrs. Kanin has written such television scripts as "Hustling," about prostitution, and "Friendly Fire," about an American family's reaction to the death of their son in Vietnam. She has won two Emmy awards.

"For the past seven years I have worked in television principally because I found films weren't open to the kind of subject I'm interested in. I'm not interested in sharks and science fiction and devils. I'm interested in people and human relations. I'll never leave television and I encourage all the creative people I know to work in both media — they have different excitements."

She has also written three Broadway plays and was herself an Oscar nominee for best original screenplay. Except for Bette Davis, who served a brief term, she is the first woman to be the academy's president and she loves the job.

"I sometimes wonder why I like this organizational work. I think it's because a writer is lonely and also I'm an only child — it gives me a family. I love the board meetings. I love the tumult. It gets me out of that room."

'Fascinating Slip'

She made her first appearance as the academy's head at last year's Oscar ceremony. "I was waiting for my entrance cue. I heard my name and a little rustle in the audience. If I'd worn pants, I would have thought my fly was open, it was that sort of noise." It turned out that the ceremony's longtime announcer had introduced her as Mr. Fay Kanin. "It was a most fascinating slip," she said.

The award ceremony, which is widely sold to television, provides the academy with its income (the only other source is membership dues). The ceremony itself is a night of low kitsch and compulsive viewing.

"It has such a vast audience that it's become a platform. We ask people not to use it for that, but they do. It's televised live and the fluffs, even the embarrassments, make it human. None of us is perfect and God knows the awards aren't.

"I'd like the academy to keep growing," she said, "and to reflect what's happening in film and in some ways to be adventurous and lead it. The awards are the epicenter, but I love all the rest."

On her travels Mrs. Kanin took an Oscar along and was amazed to see sophisticated Europeans ask to hold it and be photographed with it. As to whether the Oscar serves any purpose beyond publicizing the film industry and giving the academy financial support, Mrs. Kanin feels the answer is definitely yes.

"Actors say we shouldn't compete. We live in a very competitive world, so to say that is very naive. It's a tough business, we get it in the neck all the time, and it's nice once a year to get together and say to people you were terrific. I mean to be nominated by your peers, I don't think that's an insult," she said.

United Press Int

Magnus Jensen of Nykoebing, Mors, Denmark, is show ting what he claims is a new world record for nonstop telling — 24 hours and 5 minutes. Jensen said he had co jokes and anecdotes since he was a boy, and he recounte of them before finishing Thursday night, a bit hoarse. N to say, he is filing his claim with the Guinness Book of R

PEOPLE: *Truman a Republica Margaret Files Reply*

As the daughter of a president, Margaret Truman Daniel learned long ago to ignore most outrageous statements from rival political camps. But a few weeks ago, Gene McNary, the Republican candidate for senator in Missouri, said something she found extremely disturbing. President Harry Truman today would be a Republican," McNary told reporters, and after that astounding statement reached Mrs. Daniel, she sat right down and wrote him a politely indignant letter. "Your statement betrays a lack of knowledge both of Harry Truman and of recent American history," wrote Mrs. Daniel, who lives in New York. "As most Missourians know, Harry Truman was not just a Democrat. He was a dyed-in-the-wool, 'give-'em-hell' Democrat. I'm sure my father would be supporting Sen. Tom Eagleton." Eagleton, the Democratic incumbent, made public a copy of Mrs. Daniel's letter to his opponent in St. Louis.

* * *

Steve McQueen is being treated for terminal cancer in an unusual regimen developed by an orthodontist, which includes a special diet, mental exercises and frequent shampoos and enemas. The 50-year-old actor is suffering from mesothelioma, a rare form of lung cancer regarded as incurable. McQueen's three doctors said in a statement issued by a Beverly Hills, Calif., public relations company representing the actor that the disease has spread to McQueen's neck, abdon chest, ruling out effecti ment by chemotherapy, s radiotherapy. McQueen treated with vitamins, and enzymes, detoxificati py, and some nontoxic d der a program devised by liam Donald Kelley, an o tist, metabolic research founder and director of t national Health Institute las. Treatment also inclu ommendations for changes, such as increased avoidance of toxic age mental exercises aimed a ing relaxation and positi ing," according to the doc almost a decade the Cancer Society has inclu ley's cancer remedy on "unproven methods of management."

* * *

In Los Angeles, a onet band of the late Judy Gar a libel suit against Mer Thursday, claiming the talk show host's current bi "Merv," contained false famatory statements ab Sid Luft also named p Simon and Schuster in plaint. Luft is seeking $ punitive and $3 million damages. The complaint serted that in the book, last January, Griffin use leged quote that the sing allegedly made.

— SAMUEL J.

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